

2347

272

HYDERABAD JUNG BAHADUR

514

(For private circulation.)

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

COMPILED BY

MOULVIE SYED MAHDI ALL,

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,

HYDERABAD (Deccan).

RO-1095

S.N. 272
Acq/ 2349



INDEX

~~RO-1095~~

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE TIMES OF INDIA STEAM PRESS.

1884.

11

INTRODUCTORY.

DURING a period extending over many years the political and administrative affairs of the Hyderabad State have occupied the attention of several eminent writers, who have given to the world their views of the important events which have occurred in the past history and government of the State. Correspondents and writers in newspapers and current periodicals have also contributed much information to the general store of knowledge on the subject, and in other ways a vast amount of useful material has been accumulated in the literary records of the period. This information, illustrating as it does the gradual growth and development of a great Mahommedan State under the ægis of British rule, and dealing as it does with many important events which have marked the history of the State during the course of a long series of years, is not only of the greatest interest to the general reader, but is also of the highest importance to future historians, who will on the one hand find an amplitude of facts from which to draw correct conclusions, and on the other an abundance of contemporary criticism to show in what manner a particular policy or event was viewed by the public writers of the day. Unfortunately, however, for the preservation and popular dissemination of the knowledge thus provided by the industry and research of public writers, it is either scattered through the ephemeral pages of newspapers or periodicals, which in process of time are lost and mislaid, or is embedded in official documents and costly and obscure works accessible only to a few. My object in publishing the present work has been to meet this want, and to offer in a compendious form all such information as I have been able to collect from materials to hand. In making the selection of extracts nothing has been omitted which has appeared worthy of incorporation in these pages, and nothing has been rejected because of any hostile bias which the writer may have exhibited towards the Hyderabad Government, or any officers employed in that Government. The sole test of selection has been the usefulness of the extract, irrespective of any other consideration whatever.

I have taken great pains to secure as complete and useful a collection of information as could be obtained, and to this end the files of the Bombay papers have been searched for many years, with generally satisfactory results. I have also inserted in the work everything of interest contained in official reports published by the authority of the Hyderabad Government. Unpublished political correspondence has, however, been purposely omitted.

H. B. PIERCE

MINTAWA

As my object in compiling this publication has been merely to present in the shape of a handy work of reference a collection of materials gathered from detached publications, and various fragmentary sources difficult of access to the casual reader, I have avoided interference with complete and standard works exclusively devoted to Hyderabad affairs (such as Briggs' "Hyderabad;" "Our Faithful Ally, the Nizam," &c.), which can be read better by themselves than in the shape of necessarily imperfect extracts.

The materials at my disposal have been placed under a number of headings, each extract, as far as circumstances permitted, being arranged in sequence of date under the heading most appropriate to the matter contained in it. In some cases it has not been possible to fully carry out this principle, owing to the writer treating of several subjects in the same connection, and in such a manner as to render them practically indivisible; but these instances are the exceptions and not the rule, and generally it will be found that a subject has been followed out through the successive pages of heading to which it naturally belongs. I may add that the extracts have been brought down to the beginning of 1883.

I am very much indebted to Nawab Mukaram-ud-Dowla Bahadur for placing at my disposal much valuable information in the shape of a set of newspaper scrap books lent to him by Mr. John Palmer. I have also to express my acknowledgments to the publishers of the following periodicals, newspapers, and other publications for the important assistance I have received in compiling this work from their publications:—

- "Administration Report of Hyderabad for 1869-70," by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., Resident at Hyderabad.
 "Coal in the Deccan," by G. F. H. Hernaez, Esq.
 "Cotton in the Bombay Presidency," by Walter R. Cassels, Esq.
 "Cotton in India and elsewhere," by J. Forbes Royle, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
 "Further Papers relating to the Extension of Railway Communication in India."
 "Geological Papers of Western India," by Henry J. Carter, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, H.C.S., Bombay.
 "Ghose's Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, Zemindars, &c."
 "History of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough."
 "History of the Indian Mutiny," by Colonel Malleson.
 "Imperial India," by Val. C. Prinsep, A.R.A.
 "India in 1880," by Sir Richard Temple.
 "Indian Problems for English Consideration," a Letter to the Council of the National Liberal Federation," by W. Digby, Esq., C.I.E., &c.
Aligarh-Soudagar.
Athenaeum (London).
Bangalore Karamdar.
Bombay Catholic Examiner.
Bombay Chronicle, Gujarat.
Bombay Gazette.
Bombay Guardian.
Bombay Review.
Bombay Samachar.
Calcutta Review.
Civil and Military Gazette.
Daily News (London).
Deccan Herald (Poona).
Deccan Times (Hyderabad).
Delt Gazette.
Englishman.
Friend of India.
Gazette of Southern India, by Pharoah & Co.
Hindoo Patriot.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Imperial Gazetteer of India, by Dr. W. W. Rostker.

- "Life and Correspondence of Charles Level Metcalfe," by Sir John William Kaye.
 "Life and Correspondence of H. St. George Tucker, Chairman of the East India Company," by Sir John William Kaye.
 "Men and Events of my time in India," by Sir Richard Temple.
 "Modern India and the Indians," by Dr. Monie Williams.
 "Murray's Handbook of the Madras Presidency" (second edition), by R. B. Eastwick, Esq.
 "Notes, chiefly Geological, of a Journey across the Peninsula from Manipalpur to Goa," by Captain Seebold, F.R.S., Assistant Commissioner, Kurnool.
 "Notes on the Agriodurists of the District of Annapur," by Ferdinanz Janssch, Esq., M.R.A.S., Member of the Cobden Club, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, N. W. Division.
 "Notes on a New Coal Field in the south-eastern part of the Hyderabad (Deccan) territory," by William King, Esq., B.A.
 "Our Great Naval Empire," by Major Evans Bell.
 "Papers and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe," by Sir John William Kaye.
 "Preliminary Papers relating to the Hyderabad Contingent and to the Cession of the Berars."
 "Punchard's Administration of India from 1850 to 1868."
 "Proceedings of the Famine Commission (Selected Evidence)."
 "Public Works in India," by John Dornie, Esq.
 "Records of the Geological Survey of India."
 "Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy," by Major Evans Bell.
 "Sir Salar Jung's Administration Report."
 "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1872-73."
 "Summary of the Geology of India between the Ganges and the Indus, and Cape Comorin," by H. J. Carter, Esq.
 "Story of My Life," by Colonel Meadows Taylor.
 "The Kaiser Nani," by R. B. Eastwick, Esq.
 "The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India," by Edwin Arnold, Esq.
 "The Prince of Wales' Tour in India," by Dr. W. H. Russell.
 "The Railway in India," by Captain Edward Devillon, R.E.
Indian Geographical Index, by J. F. Baines, Esq.
Indian Daily News.
Indian Spectator.
Jess-e-Jamshed.
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Kaiser-i-Hind.
London Mail.
Madras Athenaeum.
Madras Journal of Literature and Science.
Madras Mail.
Madras Spectator.
Madras Times.
Morning Post (London).
Native Opinion.
Oceania Mail.
Pell Mail Gazette.
Pioneer.
Poona Observer.
Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarwanjan Sabha.
Rail Gazette.
Saturday Review (London).
Spectator (London).
Standard (London).
Statistica (Calcutta).
Statesman (London).
Sudhika Patrika.
The Nalvra.
Times of India.
Times (London).
Times's Magazine.
United Service Gazette.
Varsity Fair.

Arrangements had been made for the publication of this work early in the year, but owing to the lamented death of Sir Salar Jung, the preparation of the volumes was delayed in order that the papers relating to the melancholy event might be included with the other matter.

INDEX.

A

	Vol. Page		Vol. Page
Abdoola Bin Ali demands a settlement of		Action at Ellichpore between the Nawab and the Government troops	v. 485
Arab claims	iv, 124	Adams, Mr. John, correspondence regarding	v. 334, v. 338
Arabs a body of	v. 123	Adams & Co.	v. 334, v. 338
Arabs a disagreement with		Adjustment of Kannerood-deen's accounts	iv, 31, iv, 33
Arabs a dispute with	v. 145	Adjustment of Kannerood-deen's accounts presented by the Nizam	iv, 31
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 309	Administration, personal conduct of, by the Nizam	ii, 124
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 12
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 20
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 144, v. 145
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 116
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 301
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 304
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 263
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 202
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 229
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 242
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 247
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 332
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 28
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 236
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	ii, 107
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	ii, 230
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 263
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 584, v. 585
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 37
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 254
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 71
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 221
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 456
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 424
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	i, 884
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	iv, 44
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	vi, 223
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 701
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 718
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 112
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	iii, 424
Arabs a dispute with his districts	v. 315	Arabs a dispute with his districts	ii, 187

	Vol. Page		Vol. Page		Vol. Page		Vol. Page
Afsool Gung dispensary closed	iv. 218	Amers associated in the Administration	v. 271	Amir, contemplated execution of the	iii. 6	Amir, contemplated execution of the	iii. 6
Alfery of	v. 251	Ameri-Kabir, (see also Vikar-ul-Dawlah)		disbandment of	iii. 6	disbandment of	iii. 6
Afsool-ul-Jawah, death of	v. 252, iv. 425	his position in the Govern-	iii. 420	the Nizam declines to disband the	iii. 302	the Nizam declines to disband the	iii. 302
discharge Sir Salar Jung		re-instates a Judge	iii. 420	ordered to waive their interest on loans	iv. 105	ordered to waive their interest on loans	iv. 105
from office	iii. 461	for bribery	iii. 420	fiscal relations of the, discussed	iv. 102	fiscal relations of the, discussed	iv. 102
Installation of	iii. 461	his oppressive conduct	iii. 419	issue of proclamation concerning	iv. 108, v. 105	issue of proclamation concerning	iv. 108, v. 105
Agw Mahomed elected a member of the Board of Revenue	v. 214	his character and disposition	iii. 417				
Agw of Salar Jung when appointed Minister, Aggravations of Ameer-ul-Jahid, description of	iii. 3	his installation as Co-regent	19	Appearances and promotions, orders regard-	v. 703	Appearances and promotions, orders regard-	v. 703
ing		Sir Richard Meade's speech on the occasion of	iii. 418	ing, is the new administrative scheme	v. 703	ing, is the new administrative scheme	v. 703
and money-lenders, relation	1, 510	Amangosa Talook	1, 510	Apprehension of a Brachman conspirator	v. 800	Apprehension of a Brachman conspirator	v. 800
whereof, development of the resources of, by the Chanda Railway	iv. 132	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	of a factor for tampering with	v. 778	of a factor for tampering with	v. 778
Amir-ul-Jahid captured by Ghazi-ul-Dawlah	iv. 163	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	of a notorious robber	v. 778	of a notorious robber	v. 778
Amir-ul-Jahid's treaty relating to Hyderabad	iv. 16	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	of Baboon Chaud	v. 120	of Baboon Chaud	v. 120
Ajanta caves, description of	1, 370	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	of high way robbery	v. 810	of high way robbery	v. 810
— caves, description of	1, 370	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	of Mahomed Khan's son's murder	v. 182	of Mahomed Khan's son's murder	v. 182
— a rebel force driven from, by Sir Hogg Dore	iii. 228	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	of supposed rebels	v. 182	of supposed rebels	v. 182
Akbar Jaha required by the Nizam to contribute money in aid of his Government	iv. 23	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	of the Rajah of Oudhpoor	v. 287	of the Rajah of Oudhpoor	v. 287
Akbar Jaha's death creates the Nizam to make a large payment on account of Contingent debt	iv. 84	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	Arab administration and the parallelism of Arab confessions	v. 703	Arab administration and the parallelism of Arab confessions	v. 703
— bonds appropriated to the payment of the debt due to the British	iv. 84	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	chiefs, overtures made to, by sedition	v. 703	chiefs, overtures made to, by sedition	v. 703
— property, value of	iv. 304	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	supposed to have been implicated in Raza Raza's conspiracy	iii. 212	supposed to have been implicated in Raza Raza's conspiracy	iii. 212
Akai Khan, Ghosia Khan makes forcible entry into	v. 632	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	finalised with Mulla Ahmad's Court	iv. 314	finalised with Mulla Ahmad's Court	iv. 314
Akshat, revolted, in honour of the opening of the Changanag State Railway	iv. 131	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	proclamation by, concerning Arab delinquencies	v. 139	proclamation by, concerning Arab delinquencies	v. 139
— to Akshat, proposed construction of a railway from	iv. 206	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	Suraj-ul-Mulk's proposals to	v. 139	Suraj-ul-Mulk's proposals to	v. 139
Ala-ool-Jah, capture of	iii. 234	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	recall their followers from the districts	v. 703	recall their followers from the districts	v. 703
— departure of, for Tanzeem	iii. 234	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	confidentially by, to counter the Government	v. 770	confidentially by, to counter the Government	v. 770
Alibaks Talook described	1, 67	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	the minister seeks the expulsion of, from the capital	v. 770	the minister seeks the expulsion of, from the capital	v. 770
Alibon, faith in, at Hyderabad	v. 815	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	claims, Aboloba bin Ali demands a settlement of	iv. 124	claims, Aboloba bin Ali demands a settlement of	iv. 124
Alibon, Sir Salar Jung's visit to	iii. 23	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	upon Government	v. 139	upon Government	v. 139
Allocation of territory by the British, postponed	iv. 173	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	creditor imprisons Rajah Raza Dax	iv. 108	creditor imprisons Rajah Raza Dax	iv. 108
Alibon, death of	v. 241	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	creditor in court of justice	iv. 124	creditor in court of justice	iv. 124
Allowances and assignments, estimated expenditure on, for 1288 Fasli	iv. 78	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	violent outbreak of	v. 21	violent outbreak of	v. 21
— of Nizam's family remain unpaid	iv. 222	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	criminals, instant treatment of	v. 782	criminals, instant treatment of	v. 782
Almazaad and Dineer for Hyderabad	iv. 326	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	delinquents tried at the Residency	v. 181, v. 187	delinquents tried at the Residency	v. 181, v. 187
Altercation between the Sahibkhan and Suraj-ul-Mulk	iv. 22	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	execution of an	v. 693	execution of an	v. 693
Arcees, re-union among	v. 207	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	for the murder of a constable	v. 181	for the murder of a constable	v. 181
Armedah Circar	1, 20	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	followers of Salar Jung dispose a sedition riddle	iii. 212	followers of Salar Jung dispose a sedition riddle	iii. 212
— descriptive murder of the whole and portion of the Godhal districts in the Ghazipurah Circar	1, 315	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	garrison of Golconda refuses to deliver over the Britishkhan Arabs	v. 139	garrison of Golconda refuses to deliver over the Britishkhan Arabs	v. 139
Armi system of revenue collection abolished	iv. 23	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	treatment of a woman by	v. 713	treatment of a woman by	v. 713
Armi Jaganah, Shuk Bahat authorized to levy troops in the	v. 20	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	prohibition over Arab conspirators	v. 713	prohibition over Arab conspirators	v. 713
— add to Kuria Kidna	v. 212	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	revue dismissed by Suraj-ul-Mulk	v. 142	revue dismissed by Suraj-ul-Mulk	v. 142
— Rize	v. 212	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	sale, seizure, execution of an	v. 142	sale, seizure, execution of an	v. 142
— Zemindars and ryots of, complaints of oppressors	v. 21	Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	measures, proclamation regarding	v. 14	measures, proclamation regarding	v. 14
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	Sir Richard Temple's opinion concerning	iii. 111	Sir Richard Temple's opinion concerning	iii. 111
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	strange case the Residency	v. 693	strange case the Residency	v. 693
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	strange case on an Englishman	v. 693	strange case on an Englishman	v. 693
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	representation against Suraj-ul-Mulk	v. 693	representation against Suraj-ul-Mulk	v. 693
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	Arabs, disturbances by, at Wazirpur	iii. 132	Arabs, disturbances by, at Wazirpur	iii. 132
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	the Residency complains of the unruly and oppression of the	iii. 132	the Residency complains of the unruly and oppression of the	iii. 132
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	the measures for the dismissal of, progress slowly	iii. 132	the measures for the dismissal of, progress slowly	iii. 132
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	local conflict of, at the outbreak of the sanitary	iii. 132	local conflict of, at the outbreak of the sanitary	iii. 132
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	Mr. Bhabhy's memo. regarding the	iii. 8	Mr. Bhabhy's memo. regarding the	iii. 8
		Amantapur, murder of	1, 74	Chief of the	iii. 8	Chief of the	iii. 8

Arabs, Resident demands the trial of	v. 744
new levies of	v. 721, 727
quarrel between rival parties of	v. 757
disposal of the funds at Hyderabad	v. 760
Government measures to curtail the power of the	v. 709
criminal jurisdiction of the	v. 802
disturbances at Aurangabad by	v. 806
take possession of Kukulaville	v. 820
Arabs, tone of the Nizam associated by	v. 851
Archaeological remains, discovery of	v. 756
Area of Government assessed land	v. 838
Aristo Jah's ministry	II, 333, II, 303, II, 273
Armore, plunder of, by Rebellins	v. 423
Army Commission and its suggestions as to the Nizam's army	II, 189
Arsoy, memoir of	v. 81
Arnold, Mr. Edwin, on Lord Dalhousie's administration	II, 401
on the Benaragun	II, 404
Arrangements for the better government of Hyderabad	v. 284
government of Hyderabad during Sir Salar Jung's absence in Europe	II, 68
Nizam's education	v. 270
protection of the Residency	II, 213
Arrears of Nizam's family pensions	v. 103
pay, arrears owing to	IV, 121, v. 634
of the Khia Khinda settled	v. 136
of Contingent	IV, 95, IV, 31, v. 124
of Judges	v. 153
of Mixers	v. 14
Patban Chief's demand	v. 137
Sikka clamour for	IV, 117, v. 130
Arrest of Arabs for gang robberies	v. 610
Government officials	v. 11
efforts of the Riksha Khias for nuisance conduct	v. 207
Waseedul Baiwut Phakke	v. 838, v. 821
Arrival of Major Hastings Fraser at Hyderabad	IV, 321
Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad from Calcutta	III, 62
in Bombay from Poona	III, 67, III, 66
in Paris from England	III, 106
Arrest inspected by Sir Salar Jung and the Resident	III, 39
Art Exhibition at Hyderabad	IV, 326
Ashki, description of	v. 10
Ashif Bah, death of	IV, 628
Assassination of Husein-ed-Dum Khan	v. 617
of Mawla Mahomed Zenn Khan	v. 821
of Vikral Rao	II, 127
Assault and capture of Deway	v. 209
on the Fort of Kullaboo by Rebellins	v. 748

Assay of coins current in the Nizam's Dominions	IV, 114
Assaye village, description of	I, 280
Assignment of Grahm Nukus Khan's districts to Adolska bin Ali	IV, 39
of Mr. Digblon's districts to Salar Jung	III, 1
of revenue, proposed abolition of the system of giving	v. 66
of territory for the pay of the Contingent	v. 189
on revenue offered by Munjal-Hook for a loan of 27 lakhs	IV, 16
Association of Amores in the administration	v. 371
Attack on a guard of the 7th N. L.	v. 589
on Captain Mackenzie by a native soldier	III, 233
on Captain Malindi	v. 349
on Europe at Hyderabad	v. 778, v. 779
on the Residency at Hyderabad	III, 214, III, 233
Attempted assassination of Salar Jung by Johangier Ali	III, 10, III, 229
of Sir Salar Jung	III, 40, III, 41, III, 42, III, 43, v. 267
Aurangabad agriculture, description of	v. 801
murderers implicated in the attack on the Residency	III, 214, III, 239
rock-cut caves of	I, 699
statistics relating to the city of	I, 343, I, 320, I, 338
district of	I, 823
description of	I, 837
Sir Salar Jung's tour in the district	III, 150
diary of his tour in the district	III, 163
antiquary in the district	III, 226
village settlements in the districts in Lord Metcalfe's time	v. 187
Asim Ali Khan gives decisions in undecided suits	v. 61
possibilities in a court of justice	v. 42
Khan's Court	v. 20, v. 14
Asim-ul-Omrah's honorarium as minister	v. 72
Asant Jung, the Resident requires the dismissal of, from the Nizam's Court	III, 231
Jung's expulsion from the city	III, 233

B

Babington, Major, insulted by Arabs	v. 487
Babington's Major, insulted, arrest of, demanded by the Resident	v. 488
hardships punished	v. 620, v. 602
Badaecort carried by Rebellins	v. 423
Bafana's Arabs, Salar Jung arranges for the dismissal of	II, 123
transactions with Kunder Khusha Rao	v. 713
Bafara, capture of	v. 784
Bagh Chafrao coinage described	IV, 127
Bahadur Sena restored to the Nizam	II, 416
Baharoon plundered by Rebellins	v. 736

Beldam, Captain, appointed to a post in the	IV, 187
Beran	I, 133
Balastapora, description of	II, 323
Benda, Nawab, of a prisoner with the British forces	III, 233
Benjarin, extensive employment of	v. 274
Benjarin, extensive employment of	IV, 331
Bank established at Hyderabad, history of the	v. 269
stoppage of, Mr. Digblon's	II, 231
of Bengal branch, established at Hyderabad	II, 207
of Bombay, proposed establishment of a branch at Hyderabad	IV, 317
Banking houses at Hyderabad, financial credit of, shaken	IV, 80
Bankrupt condition of Nizam's Government	IV, 86
Bankruptcy at Hyderabad	IV, 801
Bankruptcy of Puntinjan and Moosje at Hyderabad	IV, 389
of five merchant houses at Hyderabad	IV, 253
Barquet to Mr. Fazlur by Sir Salar Jung	IV, 259
Barwaddi taluk	I, 254
Baron, Mr., raised	v. 793, v. 794
Baron, Mr., management of the city Canton	II, 3
Baroda banker, alleged to be, to secure the redemption of the Residency	II, 211, II, 218
Barrow town, description of	I, 983
Bassim Circar, statistics relating to the	I, 39
memorandum of	I, 250
Batali and Gaudan system abolished	v. 28
system, Sir Salar Jung's condemnation of the	v. 107
Battle of Kurila	II, 130
Bayley, Sir Stuart Colvin, arrival at Hyderabad	v. 362
about	II, 691
departure to England	III, 445
Beant Jung's arrest	II, 17
Bas Khan, called to be, by the Resident requires the dismissal of, from the Nizam's Court	III, 231
Baythelwady Circar, statistics relating to	I, 39
memorandum of	I, 250
Beres, account of and Beldam in the	I, 419
administration report of the	v. 234
alleged appointment of a	II, 235
intention to consider the question of the restoration of the	II, 324, II, 325, II, 331
amount of revenue of the, when first assigned	I, 201
new population and revenue of the	I, 200
arrangements for the civil administration of the	II, 167
attempt to suppress the discussion relating to the restoration of the	II, 331
British Government desire to hold the districts in sovereignty and not in trust	II, 235, II, 117
refuse to return	II, 238

Beres, British Government refuse to consider the question of the restoration of the	II, 327, II, 302
the districts, however, the two Governments terminate the engagement under which the Contingent is maintained	II, 117
abolition of revenue in the districts	II, 113
made in Company's revenue	II, 113
Colonel Mawla Taylor's account of the	II, 697
Yaloo on the conduct of the	II, 261
condition of the districts during the	II, 710
of roads in the	II, 204
consideration of treaties relating to the	II, 213
Co-Regent's demands for the revenue	II, 335
continued demand in the	II, 238
cost of administration of the, not to exceed two annas in the rupee	II, 328
active claims in the	II, 799, I, 852, I, 605
decrease of crime in the	v. 239
detachments of the Contingent dispatched to the districts to preserve order	III, 5
dissemination of the population in the	v. 247
discussion of the restoration question during Sir Salar Jung's visit to London	III, 80, III, 18, III, 105
disobedience of Jodhpore in the	II, 108
disposal of the surplus revenue of the	II, 206, II, 208, II, 233, II, 234, II, 216
education in the	v. 256, v. 259, v. 260, v. 261
effects of the assignment of the	v. 73
efficiency of the Police in the	v. 250
estimated revenue of the, at the time of their transfer	v. 944
surplus revenue of the	v. 239
expected condition of, on the Nizam's attaining his majority	v. 284
extrem from Lord Dalhousie's private relating to the assignment of the	II, 209
forms of the, described	II, 216
improved administration of the, under British rule	II, 203
condition of the proprietary in the	II, 203
increase of British officers' salaries in the	II, 203
London Statesman's article of the question of restoration of the	II, 234, II, 235
II, 323, II, 247, II, 208	II, 208
Lord Canning's opinion as to the management of the	II, 3
Dalhousie's minute regarding the surplus revenue of the	II, 614
Saltatory action with regard to the question of the restoration of the	II, 318, II, 303

[illegible]

Famine and cholera, prevalence of, in the Besses	iv, 151
Commission, Sir Sahar Jung's ex- posed before the	v, 39
appointment of the	vi, 73
Mr. Palmer's replies to the questions of the	vi, 273
Moulvi Maslam Ali's reply to the ques- tions of the	vi, 293
Moulvi Mahdi Ali's reply to the ques- tions of the	vi, 185
insurgents, influx of, into Hyderabad	iv, 312
dismission of Sir Salar Jung to trial as a traitor	vi, 142
in Ireland, Hyderabad contributions to the fund for the relief of the	v, 463
operations, plan of, complete in December 1870	vii, 74
organization, rules for	vi, 78
relief, Sir Sahar Jung's opinion regarding	v, 507
work, facilitation of work most suitable for	vi, 119
system of	vi, 63
Mr. Palmer's report on	vi, 221
rules for conducting	vi, 235
works most suitable for	vi, 119
statistics relating to	vi, 120, vi, 302
in the Nizam's Dominion, history of	v, 302, v, 463
in Hyderabad, support by the State of persons rendered dis- tressed by the	iv, 348
Sir Richard Meade's opinion as to the reasons for the relief of the	iv, 349
correspondence relat- ing to the	iv, 115
conduct of relief work during the	iv, 357, iv, 416
total expenditure on the	v, 484
mortality during the	v, 158
prevalence of	v, 217
remission of revenue owing to the	vi, 32
estimated expenditure on, for 1250 Fadd	vi, 82
report on the	vi, 17
sketches of previous outbreaks of	vii, 18
prices of grain during	vii, 21
suffering and mortality during the	vii, 25
monies applied to relief aided during the	vii, 26
depopulation of the desert villages after the	vii, 29
eight districts affected by the	vii, 23

Famine in Hyderabad, commencement of the	vi, 63
Sir Sahar Jung's im- perial instructions regarding the	vii, 76
committee appointed to deal with the	vii, 79
Mr. Mahab Ali's views of impediment during the Sir Richard Meade's re- port on the	vii, 72
officially pronounced to be over in Jan. 1874	vii, 303
expenditure on public works during the	vii, 113
case scripals reported during the	vii, 120
mortality during the	vii, 144
after effects of the	vii, 132
expenditure on relief works during the	vii, 111
cattle mortality during the	vii, 144
arrangements for sup- porting destitute children during the	vii, 142
statement of the num- ber of persons who entered and quitted the Nizam's Domi- nion during the	vii, 186
total absence of decency during the	vii, 149
followed by a plague of rats	vii, 150
cause of the	vii, 326
Famines, Sir Sahar Jung's opinion as to the importation of grain by Govern- ment during	v, 340
Famine-stricken districts	vii, 325
people proceed to the Hyderabad State from Bombay	vii, 46
losses	vii, 108, vii, 349
wages	vii, 73, vii, 351
Fatal diseases near the Residency	v, 706
quarrel amongst Arabs	v, 614
Farming of revenues, effects of the system of Ferozabad city, despoliation of	vi, 17
Fee charged by the Criminal Court, aboli- tion of	v, 694
Festivities at Hyderabad in celebra- tion of the Railway	iv, 178, iv, 167, iv, 179
Feud between two gentlemen at Kallianee	v, 702
Ferozabad, Captain, attempts to navigate the Godavary	i, 8
Filthi Hassan Khan, Mr. death of	xx, 167
Filthi Hassan's Mr. appointment as Chief Justice	ii, 111
Fight at Narsingpur	v, 750
at Waked Hassan's house	v, 746
between Arakand Rohilla and Hydrabad	v, 785
between parties of Arabs	v, 612, v, 623, v, 172
of Sikhs near the capital	v, 651

Fight between rival bodies of Lin wallahs	v, 747
Shamsoor-Gemina's troops and various Sikhs	v, 638
Sikhs at Anandpur	v, 743
Fighting assisted at Walled and Ed- ward	v, 121
Finance Commission at Hyderabad	v, 265
recommends a reduction in the Contingent	ii, 2
Ministers detained by the Nizam's orders	iv, 123
imposed by various officers of the Resnais Khan	v, 20
Finance improve under Sahar Jung's ad- ministration	iii, 15
of the State, Sahar Jung improves	v, 137
Financial condition of Hyderabad commensal	v, 315,
v, 216, v, 217, v, 221	
historical	
summary of	vi, 17
imposed	v, 213
credit of banking houses at Hydr- abad	iv, 30
difficulties at Sholapoor	iv, 1
of the State, review of the	iv, 1
embarrassments of the administra- tion	ii, 288, iii, 423, iv, 19,
iv, 300	
of the Nizam's Government	iv, 28, iv, 31, iv, 32, iv, 33,
iv, 46, iv, 120, iv, 21, iv, 54, iv, 61,	
iv, 80, iv, 86, iv, 87, iv, 87, v, 130,	
policy of the minister, failure of	v, 119
projects of the minister, the Nizam supports	v, 104
relation of the Arabs dismissed	v, 3
Statement for 1250 Fadd	vi, 1
for 1250 Fadd	v, 271
for 1250 Fadd	v, 286, v, 309
for 1250 Fadd	v, 309
transactions at Hyderabad	iv, 35
Firework explosion at the Hyderabad Rail- way facilities	iv, 175
Flood administration of the Nizam's Domi- nion	v, 213
Floods in Hyderabad	iv, 299, iv, 450
Foreign advertisements prohibited from passing through British territory	ii, 117
Office and Hyderabad affairs	ii, 210, ii, 358,
ii, 22, ii, 390, iii, 328	
denies that Sir Sahar Jung's departure was threatened	iii, 11
Foreigners, employment of, at Hyderabad	ii, 425
Force, constitution of	ii, 138
Forest conservancy, system of	v, 314
department, estimated expenditure on, in 1250	vi, 21
in 1250	vi, 213
for 1250 Fadd	v, 35
Forgery of papers issuing the Government and	v, 33
Ports, abolition of, mentioned	v, 734
Foundation of a new Court of Justice	v, 151, v, 155

France, condition of, before the Revolution contrasted with the state of the Nizam's Dominion	v, 32
Fraser's, Captain Hastings, work on Hydr- abad	iii, 16
Fraser, General, alleged to have suggested the debasement of the Nizam's	ii, 15
action of, in the negotiations relating to the Berar	ii, 522
proposals of, for the reform of Hyderabad, rejected by Lord Dalhousie	ii, 338
correspondence of, with the Government of India, relat- ing to the Contingent Debt	ii, 153,
ii, 328	
character of	ii, 393
gives the Contingent two months' pay from his treasury	ii, 39
expended publication of the papers of	iv, 369
presents in the Dublin camp	v, 27
resumes charge of his office	v, 71
letter from, to Sir Sahar Jung	v, 24, v, 64
declines to take office in State affairs	v, 73
resignation of	v, 163
East Dalhousie disapproves of the policy of	v, 311
expresses himself dissatisfied with Sir Sahar Jung	v, 248
resistance with Sahar Jung Mook regarding the Re- public	v, 513
asked by the Nizam to concur in Sir Sahar Jung's ad- ministration	v, 507
Nizam's aversion to	v, 561
representations by, regarding outrages on British subjects	v, 580
denies the presence of the disaffected zemindars at Hyderabad	v, 538
leaves for Shanghai	v, 549
proposes visiting Goolberga	v, 548
leaves for Goolberga	v, 548
and the Nizam's cautious troops	v, 702
troops by Rajah Ram Bar's Menabher	v, 328
in his departments	v, 86
Prison of the City of London, presented to Sir Sahar Jung	iii, 388
Free trade principles not interfered with during the Hyderabad famine	v, 174, v, 309,
v, 604, v, 475	
Frontier customs, estimated revenue of, for 1250 Fadd	v, 35
expenditure of	v, 35
for 1250 Fadd	v, 35
French troops at Hyderabad, origin of	v, 122, v, 130
influence at Hyderabad	ii, 393
income of	ii, 692

French visitors to Hyderabad, attention paid to, by Siraj-ud-Mulk	v. 656
Furberjee Sansoojee's, Mr., settlement report of the Ceylon tobacco	v. 933
survey report	v. 292
work on the agriculturists of the Deccan	1, 591
review of the	iv. 461
Futteh Ali cuts down the world's amount of Salt Jung	iii. 10
reinstates Government troops	v. 789, v. 790, v. 790
Chand expelled of his jaghirs	v. 93
Chand's house, disturbance at	v. 216
Pathe of the Baras dismissed	v. 758
Tya Ahmed instigates the murder of Gholukar	v. 758
Tya Mahomed Khan's connection with the Maray intrigue	v. 752

G

Gaboon, memoir of	i. 70
Gadman and Bital systems abolished	iv. 23
Gase and sport in the Nizam's Dominions, description of	i. 31
Gandapoor village, description of	i. 293
Gandoreo Pergannah	i. 617
Gangakhairi, Nihilists atrocities at	v. 785
Gang robbery, prevalence of, v. 20, v. 395, v. 406	v. 612
Gang, Araba arrested for	v. 619
Gawlihar, fortress described	iii. 434
Gawlihar of the Nizam's Dominions	iv. 386
Geographical memoir of the Nizamat Circle	i. 105
Geological survey, estimated expenditure on, for 12th Fall	iv. 75
General order by the Government-General regarding the attack on Hyderabad	iv. 75
stone, estimated expenditure on, for 12th Fall	iv. 75
Gharipet, boundary near	v. 420
Gholukar, description of	iv. 481
Gholukar Khan and his districts	v. 103
order the order to relinquish his districts	v. 94
asked for the entry into Akl	v. 128
reinstates the Nizamat districts	v. 15
Gholukar Khan defeated near Nirmal	v. 791
Gholukar Hassan Khan dismissed from the Ministry	v. 281
reinstates the request of Nizam Khan's jaghirs	v. 611
Hassan's occupancy of the Ellendur jaghirs	ii. 93
Hyder Khan appoints deputies to Mr. Dighton's districts	v. 20
entrusted with examination of defendant's accounts	v. 132
transfer of Mr. Dighton's districts to	v. 88
Khan's districts	v. 109
Kader Khan refuses to deliver up the jaghirs of Dowell	v. 703
Khan's Botlihe dismissed	v. 720

Gholukar Karim Khan dismissed from his post in the Correspondence Department	iv. 263
Mahomed Khan attacks and captures Yalgor	v. 763
Khan's connection with the conspiracy against the person of the Nizam	v. 740
Nizam Khan makes an advance to Siraj-ud-Mulk	iv. 39
removed from his districts	v. 603
surprises and repulses a body of Nihilists	v. 749
Districts assigned to Adolukh Ali	iv. 20
Tasoon Khan and Nizam Ghaffar, third battle between	v. 226
placed in command of the force sent against the Nihilists	v. 768
Gholukar Khan, information relating to the	ii. 12, i. 191, i. 196, i. 222, i. 227
survey, memoir of	i. 127
Gholukar, member of, formerly named by the Nizam's cousin	v. 656
Gurga river, description of	i. 297
stream, description of	i. 291
Gurawal Pergannah, description of	i. 212
Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, and the Baras question	ii. 650
Glasford, Lieut., appointed to the charge of the Gholukar district	ii. 142
Major-General, appointed head of the Nizam's Revenue Department	iv. 429
Gholukar, member of	i. 28
Gholukar, British Government seeks to acquire territory adjacent to the	i. 7
and towing operations on the banks of the	i. 749
Circle	i. 43
quantity bordering right bank of the	i. 211
customs dues, proposed relinquishment of	ii. 105
description of the	i. 318, i. 317
districts, limit, Glasford appointed to the charge of	ii. 132
official correspondence relating to the	ii. 132
suitable site for a sanatorium in the neighbourhood of the	i. 4
Great, description of the	i. 328
navigation, development of, by the Chanda Railway	iv. 125
of the	i. 1, i. 3, i. 7, i. 347
Palmer & Co.'s scheme for the navigation of the	i. 1
Proper, description of the	i. 303, vii. 30
removal of obstructions in the bed of the	i. 1
survey of the	i. 1
valley, geological notes, relating to the	i. 423, i. 441
territory adjoining the, ceded to the British	iii. 219

Gholukar, British cession of the	ii. 7
proposed transfer of, from the Nizam to the British	ii. 43
traffic, correspondence relating to	ii. 409
excursions by Nihilists on	i. v. 212
excepted from paying transit dues	ii. 47
on the Parliamentary papers	ii. 308
committees selected to relinquish transit dues on river traffic	i. 7
Gholukar, old diamond mines at	i. 631
Gholukar, description of	i. 317, i. 317
diamond mines, description of the	i. 122
fortress, description of the, ii. v. 153	ii. 153
Mohamed-ud-Dowlah's confinement at	ii. 257
or Hyderabad Circle	i. 53
tenure, description of the	i. 751
Captain Burton's description of the	iv. 318
treasury, withdrawal of ancestral deposits from	v. 135
Gholukar Pergannah	i. 291
Gholukar, description of	i. 336, i. 332, i. 333
expedition of troops to	v. 638
district affected by the famine	vii. 43
disturbances at	v. 638
between Hindus and Mahomedans at	iv. 485, v. 534, v. 537, v. 538
famine relief works in	vii. 114
General Power leaves for	v. 600
railway to be opened	iv. 153
prisoners, Abdul Zik's enquiries regarding	v. 553, v. 556
to Raikote, description of	iv. 180
Governor, Nizam's claim to half the revenue of Gholukar, description of	i. 792
Gholukar, memorial of, guilty of defrauding the Nizam	i. 131
Gholukar Nizam offers a loan for a redemption of the Baras	ii. 211, ii. 215
Government, Arab chiefs upon	v. 130
assumed land area of	v. 232
demanded restoration of Nizam's jaghirs	v. 133
loan, Siraj-ud-Mulk's negotiation for a	iv. 19
sub-administration of the	iv. 212, v. 215, v. 111
officials, arrival of	v. 111
of India did not include the Nizam's (Hil) state	iv. 417
grains, sale of 17	iv. 417
grains to Chanda	iv. 417
Gholukar	iv. 417
not responsible for the payment of guaranteed interest on the Hyderabad State Railway	iv. 259

Government of India refuses to discuss the Baras question	ii. 403
Nizam's Railway to Hyderabad	v. 229
Nizam's acquisition of territory adjacent to the Gholukar	i. 7
India's education on the Madras Railway question	iv. 228
policy concerning the Hyderabad State Railway	iv. 134
joint commission of Sir Salar Jung in the matter of Baras's controversy	iii. 417
of Hyderabad, system of the	v. 271
resolution sanctioning opening of the railway to Gholukar	iv. 153
Nizam's in the Nizam's Dominions	v. 279
Government-General addresses a friendly communication to the Nizam	v. 750
and Nizam-ud-Dowlah's appointment	v. 356
declines to accede to Sir Salar Jung's demand	iii. 43
of the Nizam's dominions	v. 748
of the Nizam's dominions	v. 271
disapproval of Sir Salar Jung's appointment	v. 356
discusses Siraj-ud-Mulk's appointment	v. 752
refuses to accede to Siraj-ud-Mulk's demand	v. 356
representatives with the Nizam regarding the frequent changes in his administration	iv. 32
General's instructions Resident visits upon the Nizam	v. 24
letter, effect of the	v. 339
regarding Nizam's	v. 137
proposals, Nizam declines to accede to	v. 137
General R. pretenses the Resident upon	v. 137
his resignation	v. 2
Rao's resignation from Chanda	v. 2
financial transactions at Nizam's	v. 3
Gavilghar Cane	i. 12
Gholukar, opened for the sale of grain at reduced prices	v. 229
Grains, exportation from Hyderabad to British territory	iv. 222, v. 134
importation by Government during famine, Sir Salar Jung's opinion regarding	v. 636
import duties abolished	v. 25
raids during the famine	vii. 24, vii. 321

Hyderabad City, Earl Mayo places Sir Salar Jung in native charge of the, during the Nizam's minority	iii, 138
administration report of the, by Sir Salar Jung	iii, 137
circulation of chappal in the	iii, 354
international law acted as justifying the annexation	iii, 333
satellite in the	iii, 451
applications for concessions to construct branch railways in the	iv, 305
relations between ryots and subkars in the	iv, 402
list of cities in the, iv, 475, vii, 332	
Mr. Saunders' administration report of the	v, 385
income of the	v, 367
condition of, on Lord Metcalfe's arrival	v, 343
financial statement of the, for 1289 F.	v, 371
mal-administration of the, report of the, for 1289 F.	v, 375
financial statement for 1291 F.	v, 384
review of the financial condition of the	vi, 1
table showing the gradual improvement in the revenue of the	vi, 2
industrialness of the, in 1284 F.	vi, 11
historical summary of the financial condition of the, income and expenditure of the, for 1262 F.	vi, 21
improvement in the condition of the, during the past 25 years	vii, 20
deserted villages in the, repopulated	vii, 24
population of the, increased one-third	vii, 24
general prosperity of the, a portion only of the, affected by the famine	vii, 29
Mr. Lynn's description of the, condition of the, before the famine	vii, 52
introduction of the ryotwari system into the	vii, 53
power of the, to meet disasters arising from crop failure	vii, 67
Sir Richard Temple's visit to the, during the famine	vii, 83
statement of the number of persons who starved and died, during the famine	vii, 104
disturbance of wet and dry cultivation in the	vii, 202

Hyderabad City, irrigation works in the	vii, 323
geological features of the, roads and communications	vii, 321
in the	iv, 147
currency, removal of the King of Delhi's name from the	iv, 306
Hyderabad and their connection with the mutiny	iii, 228
Hyderabad History, Captain Hastings Fraser's	iii, 16
structure, attitude of, during the mutiny	iii, 220
metcalfe's denunciation of Wabodism	iii, 224
nobles visit the Vizier at Basleij	iv, 331
Metcalfe, Lord Metcalfe's tenure of office	v, 332
rajes, description of the	iii, 401
Schekare and Suraj-ool-Moak	v, 355
State, physical aspect of the	1, 36
I. B. R. 1, 375, 1, 917, iii, 77, iii, 251, iv, 174, vii, 323	
river of	1, 348, vii, 321
agriculture of	1, 350
population of	1, 25, 1, 500
commerce, communications and administration of	1, 352
slavery in the	1, 473
history of	1, 303, 1, 308
mineral productions of	1, 27, 1, 502
administration of justice and police of	1, 502
manufactures and commerce of	1, 503
geological papers relating to the	1, 710
culture of cotton in the	1, 888, 1, 893
receipts and expenditure of, in 1850	ii, 90
State Railway, rate of interest on the loan for the,	ii, 323
British policy regarding the,	ii, 355, iii, 156
opening of the	iii, 10
receipts of	iii, 10
during the first week of its opening	iii, 170
the Government of India not responsible for the payment of the guaranteed interest on the	iii, 183
arbitrary conduct of the British Government in reference to the construction of the	iii, 391
construction of the	iii, 317, iii, 403
the Nizam's objections to the construction of the	iii, 402

Hyderabad State Railway, commercial and political importance of the	iv, 120
regulations precluding the construction of the	iv, 183
Lord Mayo's opinion regarding the construction of the	iv, 170
official papers relating to the	iv, 201
Dr. I. Yabehara's report regarding the advisability of the construction of the	iv, 217
construction of the	v, 229
delay in the construction of the	v, 210
drain on the treasury caused by the construction of the	vi, 9
original cost and expenditure and receipts of the	vi, 10
income and expenditure of the, for 1294 F.	vi, 10
income and expenditure of the, for 1295 F.	vi, 221
Subsidary Fund, strength of the	6, 13
origin of the	ii, 275, ii, 285, ii, 274, ii, 286, ii, 288, ii, 308
reduction in the,	iv, 413
survey, Major Murray's report on the	4, 32
style and method adopted in constructing the	4, 34
list of officers employed in the	4, 37
history and result of the	4, 38
descriptive memoir of the	4, 184
descriptive memoir of the	4, 191
Hyder Ali Khan, receipt of the	iv, 306
Hyderabad Contingent, Finance Commission recommends reductions in the	ii, 2
services of the, in Central India	ii, 4
origin of the	ii, 4, ii, 126, ii, 274, ii, 294, ii, 323, ii, 304, iv, 622, v, 353, v, 357
hush expenditure on the	ii, 11, ii, 17, ii, 137, ii, 211, iii, 383
papers relating to the establishment of the	ii, 101
the Nizam objects to the establishment of the	ii, 15

Hyderabad Contingent, strength of the in 1218	ii, 167
presentation of new estimates to the 2nd Regiment of the	ii, 182
detachment of the volunteers for the Afghan War	ii, 187
maintenance of the, provided for by treaty	ii, 35, ii, 102, ii, 221, ii, 284, ii, 305
maintenance of the, not optional with the Nizam's Government	ii, 231
valuable to the British and not to the Nizam	ii, 246
statement of monthly payments to be made on account of the	ii, 424
correspondence between General Franks and Suraj-ool-Moak relative to the	ii, 528
detached statement of the	ii, 540
list of bonds furnished in part payment of the debt on account of the	ii, 549
the Nizam does not desire to reduce the strength of the	ii, 560
Earl Dalhousie's opinion as to the contingent expenditure on the	ii, 563
despatched to Central India to operate against Tantia Toppe's force	ii, 525, iii, 329, iii, 364
detachments of the despatched to the	iii, 5
order	iii, 5
Col. Darnley's order to the, after the result	iii, 228
detachment of the, to the	iii, 221
recently for the reduction of the	iii, 240
districts assigned to the minister for the payment of the	iii, 327
services of, during the mutiny	iii, 383
armies of the,	ii, 10, ii, 85, ii, 86, ii, 121, ii, 125, v, 158
four months in arrears of pay	iv, 30
resides two months pay from the Resident's treasury	ii, 308, ii, 31
detachments of the, serving in the	iv, 11

L

Lala Bahadur and Salar Jung, disagreement between.....	v. 181, p. 194
changed with friend by Salar Jung.....	v. 192
denies the recognition of districts.....	v. 500
expresses Salar Jung's misanthropy.....	iii. 8
refuses a claim of forty lakhs against Shams-ud-Daulah.....	iv. 16
Lala Bahadur's connection with Salar Jung's appointment as Minister.....	iii. 9
bests, Shams-ud-Daulah.....	v. 747
justifies, Nizam consents to the augmentation of.....	v. 237
opposition to Salar Jung's misanthropy.....	iii. 8
Lala Mahomed's turbulent conduct in the city.....	v. 176
connection with the intrigues to oust Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 14
Local revenue, divisions into which it is divided.....	v. 29
for 1265 Faddi.....	vi. 3
for 1893 Faddi.....	vi. 254
steady development and increase of.....	vi. 30
settlement, Sir Salar Jung's opinion of.....	iii. 126
tax.....	v. 274
of the Hyderabad State.....	i. 24
Languages of the Hyderabad State.....	i. 34
Law and justice, estimated revenue and expenditure of, for 1250 Faddi.....	v. 280
do, for 1288 Faddi.....	vi. 6 v. 103
Loans, confusion attendant upon mixed introduction of.....	v. 529
Lodh River, description of.....	i. 289
Lords-in-wait in the Nizam's Domestic.....	v. 577
Legal Secretary to the Minister appointed.....	v. 502
Letli, Mr. Lynn, presents to Hyderabad.....	ii. 360
Levies of Araba, Nizam refuses to sanction.....	v. 130
Levy of Araba by Abdoola bin Ali.....	v. 128
by Bahadur Nawaz Row.....	v. 583
in contemplation of orders by Home Dept.....	v. 647
troops by Chawwan Bajki.....	v. 102
by Saraj-ul-Mulk.....	v. 161
Lilied case, Dighton v. Esau, decision in.....	v. 31
Licence tax in trades and professions abolished.....	vi. 35
Livestock, attacked at Koliar by Bedars.....	v. 610
excesses of.....	v. 628
misrule of, in 127, in 128, in 129, in 130.....	v. 188
origin of the.....	ii. 280
Lingapet district affected by the famine.....	vi. 45
poor house, Dr. Nizam Ali's report on.....	vi. 158
Mr. Palmer's report on.....	vi. 158
List of debts owing by the Nizam's Government.....	iv. 50
justified mortgaged to creditors.....	iv. 50
Unhappy establishment at Hyderabad.....	vi. 70
Loan of fifty lakhs applied for by the Nizam's Government.....	iv. 8

Loan of forty lakhs, Nizam's consent to

make.....	v. 137
nine lakhs, Nizam's consent to.....	iv. 18
thirty lakhs proposed to be raised.....	iv. 30
sixty lakhs to the Nizam's Government by Palmer & Co.....	v. 248
on account of the Nizam's State Railway.....	iv. 165, iv. 167
proposed for the liquidation of Palmer & Co's debt.....	v. 564
raised by the Nizam for payment of the State.....	iv. 31
State-of-Madras office assignments for.....	iv. 24
renewal negotiation for.....	iv. 25, iv. 27
to the Nizam's Government, negotiations for.....	iv. 29
proposed by Lord Metcalfe.....	v. 353
Local Funds, estimated receipts from, for 1265 Faddi.....	vi. 98
Loopsada Khan's force fired at by British.....	vi. 227
Lord Elgin's orders in the Marwarra.....	v. 246
Loss, Colonel, demands of the Nizam for the pay of the Contingent.....	v. 181
loss an indication with the Nizam.....	v. 176, v. 177
projected departure of, from Hyderabad.....	v. 138
argues upon the Nizam the need for reforms.....	v. 192, v. 191
Loss, Colonel, appointment as Resident.....	ii. 572
conciliation mission towards the Nizam.....	ii. 16
Lothmanpur, marriage of the Badguri district.....	v. 92
Lower provinces, description of.....	i. 84, ii. 177, v. 225
Lower Jung, removal of.....	v. 320
Jung's appointment, Sir Salar Jung objects to.....	iii. 22
connection with the intrigues to oust Sir Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 22, vi. 58
Lynn, Mr., description of the physical features of Hyderabad.....	vi. 28
expert on the Madras valley coal fields.....	i. 531
Lyttelton, Lord, Government contemplates the deportation of Sir Salar Jung.....	iii. 132
treatment of Sir Salar Jung, his visit to Southern India during the famine.....	iii. 103

M

Mahomed, Captain, attacked by a native soldier.....	vi. 200
Mackenzie, Brigadier, attacked by native soldiers.....	v. 777
Government order by the Governor-General regarding the attack on.....	ii. 171

Mackenzie's Brigadier, force returns to Hyderabad.....	v. 775
Machilim, Captain, attacked by native soldiers.....	v. 771
Macmillan's Magazine on the Nizam question.....	ii. 333
Mahomed-al-Mahomed's office amalgamated with those of the Salar-al-Mahomed.....	v. 500
Mahomed, extract from Marry's Handbook of.....	i. 832
Railway, correspondence as to the route of the.....	iv. 210
Decision of the Government of India in reference to.....	iv. 218
for G. R. Temple's opinion as to the route of the.....	iv. 218
Threatened deportation of Sir Salar Jung to.....	ii. 302
University Examinations, successful Hyderabad students at.....	iv. 467
Mahomed, ill-treatment of women confined at.....	v. 716
Mahomed Ghorey, killed from Shalagore.....	vi. 2
Ghor's standard transactions at Shalagore.....	vi. 1
Mahomed, opening of an establishment for the supply of timber.....	i. 9
Mahomed Ham and Poonu Mull, reported bankruptcy of.....	iv. 80
Mahomed Ali, Mr., visits Bombay to invite Sir Richard Temple's assistance during the famine.....	vi. 98
Ali's able family administration.....	v. 426
Appointment as Revenue Secretary.....	iii. 111
Criticism of family report.....	v. 457
Leave on Revenue Service Department.....	vi. 327
Letter of inspection during the famine.....	vi. 75
Expulsion of the Family Commission question.....	vi. 485
Survey report.....	i. 707, v. 201
Mahomed, description of.....	vi. 33
Mahomed, son, marriage of.....	ii. 255, iii. 218
Mahomed Pathan, executioner arrested.....	v. 622
Mahomed law in the Nizam's Courts of Justice.....	v. 253
Mahomed Tekemulla Khan ordered to enquire into the Choolagore disturbances.....	v. 810
Khan and his establishment dismissed.....	ii. 131
Amulie's judge.....	v. 771
Khan's sentence apprehended.....	v. 667
Mirza Khan appointed Censor.....	v. 242
Moskoon's participation in Rakhla's outrages.....	iii. 212
Room Poonu Mull's banking-house, anticipated ruin of.....	iv. 95
Shah-ud-Din, death of.....	iv. 332
Shahook changed with Marwarra.....	v. 785
Rakhla.....	v. 785
House districts under his charge to Shams-ud-Daulah.....	ii. 353

Mahomed Shaker's connection with the intrigues to oust Sir Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 11
second attempt to oust Sir Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 24
Toghtik makes Dowlatnath the metropolitan of his empire.....	iv. 418
Mahomed Khaw steps the English post at.....	v. 190
trial of, for carrying the Eng.....	v. 166
High post.....	i. 46
Mahomed Cinar.....	i. 46
Mahomed, description of.....	i. 40
Mahomed, dispute in the.....	v. 790
Mahomed Ghorey, married.....	i. 273
Mail coaches.....	v. 278
Major Robinson, attacked by Arabs.....	v. 667
Dobington's (brokers) punished.....	v. 670
Mahomed, killed by Arabs.....	v. 701
Marwarra House, Sir Salar Jung at.....	ii. 325
Mahomed, Captain, attack on.....	ii. 3
Mahomed, Colonel, force attacks and services.....	ii. 219
George Shaker, killed.....	ii. 242
Mahomed, the Shaker, present State.....	iii. 561
History of the Mah.....	iii. 561
May, extract from.....	v. 295
home rule.....	v. 34
Mahomed, Colonel, account of Hyderabad during the meeting.....	iii. 541
Mahomed, description of.....	i. 414
Mahomed, establishment presents Sir Salar Jung with an address.....	iii. 103, iii. 111
Mahomed, listed by the Board of Control as in Palmer & Co.....	v. 175
Mahomed, description of.....	i. 289, i. 293
Mahomed, allowance, estimated expenditures for 1288 Faddi.....	vi. 81
Mahomed, estimated expenditures for 1290 Faddi.....	vi. 225
Mahomed, allowance for 1288 Faddi.....	vi. 9
Mahomed, establishment of a school for the students of.....	vi. 9
Mahomed, increase of, under Ghulam Ali's administration.....	vi. 17
Mahomed, Nizam's Father's Fund opened.....	iii. 50
Mahomed, Mr., master of the Hyderabad.....	iii. 219
Structure of Hyderabad presents for the Prince of Wales.....	ii. 301
Mahomed, son, description of.....	i. 301
Mahomed, portion of the land and within the.....	iii. 75
Mahomed, memoir of.....	i. 75
Mahomed, memoir of.....	i. 75
Marriage ceremony, expensive character of.....	iii. 35
of Salar Jung.....	iii. 9
Mahomed, soldier, description of.....	iv. 116
Mahomed refuse to colour business because of the oppression of Government.....	v. 650
Mahomed of Pathan at the Minister's house.....	v. 711

NIZAMS—

Afzal-ool-Dowlah—

demands three lakhs of ransoms from	iv. 12
threatened seizure of his person by	v. 618
attempts the purification of the Zam-	v. 690
land soil	v. 690
his responsibility for the disorders in	v. 715
his Domain	v. 720
Byram Khan seizes his <i>Darb-i-</i>	v. 720
<i>Akshah</i>	v. 720
ordinance prevalent at his Palace	v. 720
seizes Ghali prevents his departure	v. 720
from the Capital	v. 720
receives General Fraser	v. 720
anticipates the abolition of <i>Justice</i> in	v. 720
his Domains	v. 720
his treasury is depleted of silver	v. 720
commences Siraj-ool-Mulk for granting	v. 720
disturbances to Mr. Dighton	v. 720
demands payment of arrears of his	v. 720
household charges	v. 720
arrests of his family possessions	v. 720
refuses to accept the city	v. 720
and refuses to return	v. 720, v. 720, v. 720
orders his Minister to return from	v. 720
his camp to the capital	v. 720
promised by his attendants to return	v. 720
from his camp to the capital	v. 720
the return from his camp to the	v. 720
city	v. 720
his conciliatory attitude towards	v. 720
Colonel Law	v. 720, v. 720
expresses a desire for the prosecution	v. 720
of reforms	v. 720
has an interview with the Resident	v. 720
concludes of the arrears of his family	v. 720
possessions	v. 720
Siraj-ool-Mulk pays four lakhs on	v. 720
account of the pension arrears	v. 720
is reinstated with by Shams-ool-	v. 720
Dowlah regarding the non-prosecu-	v. 720
tion of reform	v. 720
opposes Shams-ool-Dowlah's assurance	v. 720
for reinstatement	v. 720
is dissatisfied with Shams-ool-Dowlah	v. 720
is reinstated to Shams-ool-Dowlah	v. 720
his opposition to Shams-ool-Dowlah's	v. 720
reform	v. 720
orders the arrest of Balaj Teyaj	v. 720
Parshad	v. 720
supports the financial projects of his	v. 720
Minister	v. 720
alternative policy of	v. 720
allows the alteration of some of	v. 720
Shams-ool-Dowlah's districts	v. 720
refuses to accept his Minister's sug-	v. 720
gests	v. 720
requests to appoint a minister	v. 720
his objection to his military chiefs	v. 720
his ancestral lands drawn from the	v. 720
Golconda treasury	v. 720
his character	v. 720

NIZAMS—

Malik-ool-Dowlah—

addresses the Resident regarding the	v. 115
major Davidson delivers a despatch to	v. 117
has an interview with	v. 117
receives Colonel Law	v. 117
declines to accede to the Governor-	v. 180
General's proposals	v. 180
agrees to the trial of Anah by the	v. 180
Resident	v. 180
promises to pay Contingent debt	v. 180
receives a complaint from the Resi-	v. 180
dent that Siraj-ool-Mulk has	v. 180
broken his promise	v. 180
objects to the election of Qumrawati	v. 180
and Kiliqpoor	v. 180
complains to the Arab khilaf of the	v. 180
oppression of their followers	v. 180
Salar Jung submits a plan of reforms	v. 190
to	v. 190
approves of Salar Jung's plan of	v. 190
reforms	v. 190
commence to the reorganization of Lala	v. 200
Balashoor's jaghirs	v. 200
dissuades his <i>Chetral</i>	v. 210
returns to the capital after residing in	v. 210
the country	v. 210
receives the Nawab of Kiliqpoor	v. 220
conspiracy against	v. 220
aversion to his Minister	v. 220
rejection of Ismail Khan's jaghir	v. 61
payment on account of family pos-	v. 61
sessions of	v. 61
resumes communications with Siraj-ool-	v. 61
Mulk	v. 61
attempts the liquidation of Peshawar's	iv. 10
debt	iv. 10
is important by <i>subscribers</i> for the	iv. 10
payment of debts	iv. 10
resents districts to his Minister to	iv. 10
provide for the payment of the	iv. 10
Contingent	iv. 10
projects for the pay of the Contingent	iv. 10
debt of	iv. 10
system of confiscating the property of	iv. 10
his subjects	iv. 10
contributes from his private treasury	iv. 10
towards the payment of the debt	iv. 10
due to the British	iv. 10
agreed to sign the <i>Amalgam</i> of	iv. 10
reversionary right in the Mysore State	iv. 10
aversion to a territorial union on	iv. 10
account of the Contingent	iv. 10
betrayal of by Baran-ool-Deen	iv. 10
aversion to General Fraser	iv. 10
urges his claims to the <i>abstention</i>	iv. 10
of <i>Seemadul</i>	iv. 10
good faith of, in the negotiations for	iv. 10
the transfer of the Assigned Districts	iv. 10
objection of, to the union of the	iv. 10
Baron	iv. 10
position of, contrasted with that of the	iv. 10
King of France before the Revolution	iv. 10
refuses to reduce his military sta-	iv. 10
tion	iv. 10

NIZAMS—

Malik-ool-Dowlah—

refuses to sanction new levies of Araks	v. 110
objects to the displacement of the	ii. 15
Contingent	ii. 15
orders the confiscation of Syed Pail's	iv. 110
property	iv. 110
credited with a desire to personally	v. 240
administer the affairs of the State	v. 240
threatens to plan his Government	v. 240
in the hands of the English	v. 240
desires that Balaj Ram Bux shall be	v. 240
appointed as <i>Minister</i>	v. 240
<i>Afzal-ool-Dowlah</i> demands the re-	ii. 292
stitution of the Barons	ii. 292
Salar Jung accused of seeking the	v. 760
annihilation of	v. 760
issues directions to district officers	ii. 228
regarding the apprehension of	ii. 228
rebels	ii. 228
obtains acknowledgment of his rever-	ii. 228
ent right in Kingdom of Mysore	ii. 228
objections of, to the construction of	ii. 103
the Hyderabad State Railway	ii. 103
requests permission to dismiss Sir	ii. 12
Salar Jung	ii. 12
confers with the Resident regarding	ii. 12
Sir Salar Jung's dismissal	ii. 12, ii. 33
is urged by Shams-ool-Dowlah not to	ii. 12
dismiss Sir Salar Jung	ii. 12, ii. 33
is reconciled to Sir Salar Jung	ii. 12, ii. 33
the Resident's explanation of the	ii. 33
dispute of, with Sir Salar Jung	ii. 33, ii. 35
receives Sir Salar Jung	ii. 44, ii. 45
decorated with the <i>S.A.R.</i> insignia	ii. 33
demands the restoration of the	ii. 202, ii. 206
Baron	ii. 202, ii. 206
objections to receiving the Star of	ii. 6, ii. 789, ii. 310, v. 230
India decoration	ii. 6, ii. 789, ii. 310, v. 230
gives a conditional assent to the	iv. 201
construction of the Hyderabad	iv. 201
State Railway	iv. 201
objections of, regarding the construc-	iv. 201
tion of the Hyderabad State Railway	iv. 201
loyalty to the British during the	ii. 51, ii. 290
mutiny	ii. 51, ii. 290
acknowledgment of the services of	ii. 413
during the mutiny, by the British	ii. 413
Government	ii. 413
fails to pay the Resident Districts	v. 210
under Salar Jung's charge	v. 210
good effects of the reconciliation of	v. 317
with Salar Jung	v. 317
orders the execution of condemned	v. 317
prisoners in <i>gaols</i>	v. 317
freely communication from the	v. 220
Governor-General to	v. 220
defence of the residents of	v. 210
possessions of European goods by	v. 210
reads Sir Salar Jung's letter to	v. 581
the <i>Minister</i>	v. 581
invests Ekandar-ool-Mulk with the	v. 581
title of <i>Vikar-ool-Dowlah</i>	v. 581
of the	v. 581
adopts measures for the annihilation	v. 237
of the condition of the people	v. 237

NIZAMS—

Afzal-ool-Dowlah—

corruption amongst the officials dur-	v. 239
ing the reign of	v. 239
arrives at a good understanding with	v. 240
his Minister	v. 240
beneficence of	v. 240
receives a comment to Sir Salar Jung's	v. 240
plan of reforms	ii. 103, v. 240
death of	ii. 103, v. 240
the difficulties of Sir Salar Jung's	v. 240
position on the death of	v. 240
attitude of, towards the Law Courts	v. 240
proclamation of the success of the	v. 240
adopts vigorous measures against	v. 240
murders	v. 240
authorizes the execution of condemned	v. 240
prisoners	v. 240
execution of a hospital during the	v. 240
reign of	v. 240
requisitions supplies from his <i>Taluk-</i>	v. 240
dars	v. 240
influence of Shams-ool-Dowlah with	v. 240
present Sir Salar Jung with jewels	ii. 39
worth Rs. 50,000	ii. 39
issues a proclamation prohibiting the	ii. 43
carrying of arms in the city of	ii. 43
Hyderabad	ii. 43
execution of the murderer of the	v. 207
house-breaker of	v. 207
territories of, divided into fourteen	v. 582
districts for revenue purposes	v. 582
relations of, with his Minister	ii. 32, v. 299
display of good feeling by, in the	ii. 32, v. 299
case of the attempted assassination	ii. 32, v. 299
of Sir Salar Jung	ii. 32, v. 299
requests payment of the surplus reve-	ii. 513
nuces of the Barons	ii. 513
contemplates desisting the acceptance	ii. 513
of the Resident Districts on the	ii. 513
proposed terms	ii. 513
receives his supplies from the surplus	ii. 513
revenue of the Resident Districts on	ii. 513
Nizam's recent, proposed cession of English-	v. 244
money at	v. 244
Palace, description of	v. 244
Byram Khan's camp at	v. 244
Habib's <i>Manas</i> soldiers	v. 720
make for the city into the	v. 720
disturbance near the	v. 720, v. 781
subjects, character and disposi-	v. 201
tion of the	v. 201
"Nizay payal", origin of the expression	v. 146
Nizam's, origin of the expression	v. 146
Noblemen, punishment of, for murder	v. 228
supposed murder by	v. 813
Nizam addressed at the military by	ii. 603
Sir Salar Jung	ii. 603
objections of, to appear in the Law	v. 232
Courts	v. 232
Nomination of <i>Vikar-ool-Dowlah</i> as <i>Ge-</i>	ii. 344
neral	ii. 344
Non-appointment of Minister, circumstances	v. 525
of the	v. 525
Non interference policy sanctioned, in	v. 260, v. 12, v. 14

	Vol. IV.		Vol. IV.
Non-interference policy, defects of the.....	v. 4	Constabul-Mook appointed Kanyal Bahadur Bards.....	v. 579
of General France in the affairs of the.....	v. 75	invested as Shumavol-Coomah.....	v. 230
..... system considered.....	v. 2	prize awarded as an intrigue to secure dismissal of Salar Jung.....	III. 14
Non-payment of discharged Sikhs.....	v. 611	..... sends to his father's titles and estates.....	v. 238
Non-ool-Mook pays Sanyool-Mook's six lakhs for the restoration of his district placed in charge of the Barmah District.....	v. 534	Mook's connection with the intrigues for Salar Jung's dismissal.....	III.
Nurachook, Lord, candidate to the absence of the Nizam from Bembay at the Prince of Wales' reception.....	i. 11	Outer tin Aloo, arrangement with, for the handment of Arabs.....	v. 208, v. 314
Northbrook's, Lord, visit to the Nizam Government.....	iv. 337	..... death of.....	v. 212
..... Nizam's Dominion.....	i. v. 217, (v. 229)	..... comes to deliver up his jaghirs.....	v. 245
Northern Circar Zemindars appeal against expropriation of their lands for revenue.....	III. 87	dispossesses Mussoob Khan of his jaghirs.....	v. 653
..... Circulars.....	i. 614	..... pays an advance of two lakhs on account of his district.....	iv. 46
North, description of.....	i. 585	..... relinquishes his district.....	v. 203
Nowah, employment of the Nizam's troops at.....	II. 147	..... required by Salar Jung to relinquish his District.....	v. 203
Nuger described.....	i. 57	..... Asse's followers.....	v. 703
Nurberg Circular, account of the.....	i. 161	..... Robb.....	v. 100
Colonel Taylor's account of the occupation of.....	II. 697	Commissary, arrival and imprisonment of.....	iv. 42
District affected by the famine.....	iv. 48	..... v. 67, v. 109, v. 170	
..... famine in the.....	iv. 43	..... forcibly detained by Hollicah.....	v. 656
..... famine relief works in.....	iv. 519	..... release of.....	v. 656
Nalgonda District affected by the famine.....	iv. 48	..... procure Bajah Gyan Chaud's confinement.....	v. 567
..... held by a mob of Mr. Dighton's.....	v. 49	..... prefers his submission to the Minister.....	v. 768
Nanapore Perganah.....	i. 230	Commissary's attempts to secure possession of.....	iv. 42
Nargah captured by the Nizam's officers.....	v. 592	..... houses, disturbances at.....	v. 767
Nasrath town, description of.....	i. 259	..... interest in the Amba Jogee district.....	v. 767
Nasrath Khan forcibly dispossessed of his jaghirs.....	v. 623	..... transactions with Government.....	v. 727
..... refusal to deliver up his district.....	II. 115, v. 135	Commissary to cotton trade.....	i. 682
Nasrath, country near.....	i. 435	..... sight at, between Bhawane Singh and Toolah Khan.....	v. 785
Nasrath and Bane, system of imposing.....	vi. 20	Nizam objects to the cession of.....	v. 275
..... proposed abolition of.....	v. 34	..... opening of railway extension to.....	v. 734
O			
Objection to reform.....	v. 211	Osapur, memoir of.....	i. 517
Obstructive policy of the Nizam.....	v. 117	Outsalar Perganah.....	v. 690, v. 741
Occur details, statement relating to.....	v. 15	Oppressive conduct of Boodan Khan's Robb.....	v. 738
Odnah, Hindoo, at Hyderabad.....	iv. 313	Orders for the positioning of the Nizam's Contingent.....	iv. 265
O'Donnell's, Mr., questions in the House of Commons relating to Hyderabad.....	iv. 446	Orders issued to Hyderabad troops by the Resident and General Lowry.....	v. 614
Offer of payment of Omintagat debt accepted.....	iv. 68	Origin of the Hyderabad Contingent.....	v. 337
Official correspondence, fabrication of.....	iv. 265, iv. 287, iv. 311	Origin of the Nizam's family.....	iv. 182
..... corruption in the Nizam's Domains.....	v. 230	Outrage expected at Hyderabad.....	v. 615
..... language in the Nizam's Domains.....	v. 229	..... of prisoners at Balasore.....	v. 609
Offences, enforcement of the pay of.....	iv. 240	Outrage at Bazarrood.....	v. 603
Oliphant, Mr., deceased.....	II. 329, III. 120, v. 137	..... by soldiers of the Khaz Bimla.....	v. 723
Oliphant's, Mr., removal, cases of.....	III. 131, III. 415	..... in the Bazarrood Bazaar by Arabs.....	v. 149
Older tree town, description of.....	i. 260	..... on a Hindu funeral procession by an Arab.....	v. 601
Orlov's, Major, instructions regarding the jaghirs of Billoppore.....	v. 54	..... on an Arab.....	v. 601

[illegible]

Railway Niamm's State, opened, iv, 138, iv, 161, iv, 170, iv, 174, iv, 177, iv, 180	iv, 180
question in Parliament concerning, iv, 180	iv, 180
to be constructed on	iv, 180
the narrow gauge	iv, 180
to Chanda, minute by Col. Sturtevant regarding the	iv, 152
to Goulbarga opened	iv, 153
to Hyderabad sanctioned	iv, 220
to Khammam opened	iv, 153
Railways and roads in the Hyderabad Dominions	viii, 41
to connect Hyderabad with coal districts, proposed construction of	3, 39
Rate, deficiency of	v, 291
Rainfall in Hyderabad	viii, 25
statistics relating to	viii, 257
Rajah Bala Pandita's character	v, 323
— Candoba Lal's administration, independence of	iv, 20
— Gyan Choud confided by an Arab creditor	iv, 308
— Choud's imprisonment	v, 302
— Minister beaten by anti-Sanskrit fanatics	v, 323
— National a candidate for the ministry, appointed Provicer	iii, 3
— Eswant Rao, levy of Arabs by	v, 383
— Gaur Bar, imprisonment of, at Goleconda	v, 707
— of Gomatukhi confided by Arab creditors	v, 22
— of Gomatukhi	iv, 19
— of Gomatukhi	v, 22
— of Gaudwal, the only tributary prince in the Nizam's Dominions	v, 323
— of Kowles delivers himself up	iii, 233
— implicated in a conspiracy against the Government	iii, 233
— of Nagpur, death of	iv, 302
— of Nizamat, capture of the	iii, 233, v, 318
— of Shorapur, defection of the	iii, 241
— Rightand capture of	iii, 217, iii, 283
— gives himself up at Hyderabad	iii, 218
— presentation of	iv, 230
Hyderabad	iii, 219
Rajah of Wungary	due to Hyderabad for protection from Arab creditors
— sentenced to four years' imprisonment	iv, 117
— consigned to Hyderabad for debasing coin	iv, 116
— analysis conduct of, in arresting Robbies	iii, 218
Rajah Ram Bux imprisoned by an Arab creditor	iv, 308
— makes an offer for his restoration as Minister	v, 308
— has an interview with the Nizam	v, 323
— censured by the Nizam	v, 371
— expected removal of, from office	v, 313
— dismissed from office	v, 308
— expected reappointment of, as Minister	v, 320
— Hassan-ool-Dow Khan seizes the house of	iv, 10
— discharges the debt due to the Arab, Salim Ghali	iv, 11
— argues for a son	iv, 14
— is reconciled with Rajah Gopalnar Choud	v, 385
— illegally impetuous Pandhary Naith	v, 374
— dismisses Rang Row	v, 111
— seeks the protection of the Nizam	v, 28
— declares that he has no authority as Minister	v, 111
— professes claims against T. Lockhart	v, 119
— sends by the Minister of	v, 128
Rajah Rang Row, death of	v, 170
— deprived of his situation by Rajah Ram Bux	v, 302
— fired at, by a soldier	v, 303
— placed under restraint by Pathans	v, 331
— relinquishes his districts	v, 332
— Row's property sequestered by the Nizam	v, 170
— situation handed over to his son	v, 171
Rajah Shamsoo Parakhd and Mr. Dighton's districts	v, 630
— declines to act as treasurer of the Hyderabad Bank	iv, 91
— is required to deliver up the districts of Madras	iv, 29
— Parakhd's contention with Mr. Dighton	iii, 1, v, 41
— reinforcements march towards Kullager	v, 700
Rajah Toojib Parakhd removed by order of the Nizam	v, 111
— declines to obey the Nizam's order to pay two lakhs into the treasury	iv, 61
— Parakhd's contract for the cantonment customs	v, 109
— Rajavolvi, murder of	v, 73
— Rajwara line co-operation with the Minister	v, 113
— Rajputs, make over north-east boundary of	iv, 121
— Rajwara Varial's case	iv, 300
— judicial proceedings in	iv, 301

Ramswamy's case	v, 358, iv, 259
— petition regarding	v, 80
— contract for town duties upheld by Brigadier James	v, 101
— Jaghbir, Government demands restoration of	v, 113
— Jaghbir removed	v, 10
— Jangam, complaints against	iv, 296
— Jangam, Darbar, jewels presented by the Nizam to Sir Salur Jung at	iii, 33
— Ram Dass, reward offered for the apprehension of	iii, 210
— Ram Dass's condoler, escape of	iii, 332
— conspiracy at Hyderabad	iii, 318
— Ranadurg, murder of	4, 76
— Rangul Choud	iv, 51
— Ranjagoud, arrest of	v, 739
— Ram Rao, death of	v, 211
— Ramnathpatt town, description of	4, 237
— Rangpur, description of pilgrims at	v, 334
— Ram of Kullager, Captain Taylor directed to remove the	v, 629
— Rao Sahab's conspiracy	iii, 341
— Ravebouda Parganah, description of	4, 177
— Rat plague following the famine	iii, 150
— Raymond, M., character of	10, 317
— death of	iv, 102
— Raymond's French corps, origin of	iv, 130
— grave, Capt. Barrow's description of	iv, 337
— Mr. Eastwick's description of	4, 847
— Ravshan-ool-Darwish, death of	v, 210
— Rawul Sing, execution of	v, 239
— Reading of the Queen's Proclamation at Hyderabad	iii, 231
— Reel Choud, Captain Pollock marches against	iii, 338
— Rehmah, capture of, at Barrow	iii, 253
— Rehmah defeated at Kishore by Brigadier Hill	iii, 229
— driven from Ajanta by Sir Hugh Rose	iii, 234
— Jemadar, trial of, at Hyderabad	iii, 226
— Reel of Jaghbir by the Board of Revenue	v, 290
— Receipts and expenditures in District districts for 1230 Pahl	iv, 230
— disbursements for 1231 Pahl	iv, 273
— of Hyderabad	iv, 324
— of the Nizam's Government in 1830	iv, 90
— Reception of Residents at the Nizam's Durbar	iii, 232
— of Sir Salur Jung at Fokhman	iii, 32
— Receipts of local courts	iv, 112
— Reconciliation of the Nizam with Salur Jung	iii, 11
— with Shikharood	iv, 215
— Comrah. v. 967, v. 969	iv, 215
— with Suraj - ad -	iv, 215
— Mook	v, 332, v. 337, v. 358, v. 359
— Recovery of military jaghirs	iv, 23
— Redemption of mortgage distaff	v, 140
— Reduction of Arabs	v, 174
— Nizam promises the	v, 174
— contemplated in State establishment	v, 247
— Indragiri	iv, 247
— of contract duties	iv, 231
— of military establishments by	v, 250
Salur Jung	v, 250
Reflections in the Hyderabad Subsidary Force	iv, 143
— Reform and reorganization of the Hyderabad administration	v, 109
— of the Courts of Justice, demand for the	v, 124
— urgent need for, in the Nizam's Government	iv, 45
Refugees at Hyderabad	iv, 333
— by Sir Salur Jung	iii, 33
— in the Nizamite, sent for	v, 70
— absorption to	v, 341
Refund of judicial system, dissatisfaction of the	v, 237
— attending commencing with the	v, 375
— Tazim	iv, 181, iii, 43
— character of the	iv, 350
— improvements in the	iv, 187
— reductions in the	iv, 187
— Sir Salur Jung's connection with the	iii, 18
Refutatory conduct of a Resident	v, 687
— of the Shah of Boodin Khan at Ouzumman	iii, 6
— of the Rajah of Shompur	iii, 217
Refugees at the Railway	v, 148
— Refunds and drawbacks for 1231 Pahl	iv, 80
— for 1230 Pahl	iv, 222
Refusal of Nizamshah and Boodin to deliver up their districts	v, 121
— of the Arabs to deliver up the districts under their charge	iv, 174
— Regular estimates for 1230 Pahl	v, 3
— troops, strength of, in 1230 Pahl	iv, 33
Religious family of Hyderabad, history of the	v, 208
— Relations between the Nizam and his Ministers	v, 130
— Release of prisoners at Mahaladpur	v, 407
— of the members of the Shah of the Central	iv, 341
— Relief expenditure, statement of	iv, 341
— works, summary of persons employed on	iv, 341
— system of, during the famine	v, 457
— Religious disturbances at Malkapur	v, 925
— Removal of Lashkar Jung	v, 225
— of objectionable district holders by Sanjay-Bhaskar	v, 404
— of nobles	v, 404
— Removal, negotiations by Suraj-ool-Malik for a law	iv, 56, iv, 25
— Reputation of Salur Jung after his appointment as Minister	iii, 7
— Reports of the administration of the Assigned Districts	v, 284, v, 802
— Release of a prisoner by the Nizam's order	v, 160
— Resignation of General Fane	v, 125
— of Salur Jung, iii, 17, iv, 18, iii, 19, iii, 20	iv, 178
— Resources of the Hyderabad State	iv, 178
— Restoration of the Deccan, Co-Regent's demands for the	iv, 134
— Statutes (London)	iv, 238, ii, 332
— Articles on the	iv, 231
— Rontool Durbar, administration of 121	v, 331
— poor government of the	v, 242
— highway robberies in the	v, 242

Restored districts, made over to the charge of	Vol. Page
Nasir Jung	v. 294
Khan	v. 294
administration of the	v. 295
managed by Fawaz	v. 295
Nizam declines to put under the charge of	v. 295
Nasir Jung	v. 295
protection of gates in the	v. 295
reference to, in Colonel Davidson's report for 1890-91	v. 295
Nasir Jung prepares a plan for the administration of the	v. 295
Resumption of districts, Lala Bahadur obstructs the	v. 299
Nasir Jung and the	v. 299
of Ghulam Kadir Khan's jaghirs	v. 299
of Hasein Ali Khan's jaghirs	iii, 1
of jaghirs, difficulties as to the	v. 299
owing to the	v. 300
policy of	v. 300
Return of exiled nobles from their jaghirs	iii, 240
iii, 241	
Reversionary right of the Nizam in the Mysore State	ii, 13, ii, 358
Reward offered for the apprehension of Ham Doss	iii, 240
Rewards to the Nizam and his officers, Parliamentary papers on	ii, 408
Rhazans, lawless character of, in the Nizam	v. 255
Rhazans, description of	v. 255
Rhazans, Khaz, mastery by officers of the	v. 255
Rhazans of the Contingent volunteer for service in Turkey	v. 255
Road duties on grain prohibited	v. 257
work necessitate as famine work	v. 257
Roads in the Berars	v. 256
Nizam's Dominions	v. 257
need for im-	
provement of	v. 34
want of, in the Nizam's Dominions	v. 34
Robbers, commission for the trial of	v. 234
Robbery of Mr. Robertson on the highroad	v. 234
of the English dewan	v. 742, v. 895, v. 895
with violence near Hyderabad	v. 890
Rocks, Major, brings unfounded charge of fraud against Major Penderfoot	iv, 380
Rohak Ali Khan mentioned as a probable successor of Rajah Ram Bax	v. 544
Rohas, brutal outrages by	v. 791
execution of	v. 791
Rahman Ali and Zulfikar-ud-Dowlah, dispute between	v. 801
Rous, Sir Hugh, drives the rebel force from Ajanta	iii, 225
Rowlatt, Mr. Lewis, on the Golecondra diamond mines	ii, 23
Ross, description of	iii, 110
Sir Salar Jung's visit to	iii, 90

Rota town, description of	i, 231, i, 893
Ruckmood-Dowlah's journey to Ellipore	iv, 400
Ruckmood-Dowlah required to give up the district of Bhoir	v. 718
Rumbold's, Sir William, connection with Palmer and Co.	v. 210, v. 469
Rumours regarding the intentions of the British resident at Hyderabad	iv, 307
Rung How, dismissed by Rajah Ram Bax	v. 131
removal of, from his district	v. 804
returned by the Nizam	v. 131
Rupture between Sikandar and Nizamuddin, Rashed-ud-Deen Khan arrests a resistance to the Nizam regarding the condition of the country	v. 631
Rashed-ud-Malik violence General Fraser on behalf of the Nizam	v. 72
Russell Brigade, establishment of the	v. 337, ii, 81
of the	ii, 261
Mr. and the Hyderabad Contingent	v. 338
Mrs. presentation to	ii, 120
Russell's, Mr., connection with the Hyderabad Contingent	ii, 320
Mr. Henry, policy as Resident	v. 335
opinion of Meer Alam	ii, 82
Ryots and Sahokars, relations between	iv, 642
condition of	v. 233
distressed condition of	v. 304
in the restored districts, protection of	v. 233
relief of the burdens of, on Sir Salar Jung's accession	v. 24
Ryotwari system introduced into Hyderabad	vi, 65
claim by Government against the administration of	v. 112
expedients of, for raising money	v. 631
enforced by Sultan Ghalla to secure payment of a debt	v. 31
Residency, refugees at the	v. 116
measures for the defence of the	iii, 213
expected attack on the	iii, 219
attack on the	iii, 211, iii, 208, iii, 245, v. 267
connection of the officials of, with Palmer & Co.	v. 358
fortification of the	iii, 213, iii, 238
description of the	v. 541, iii, 444
Mr. Saunders addresses the Hyderabad nobles at the	ii, 228, iii, 405
fabrication of the archives of the Hyderabad Post Master suppresses the correspondence of the	iv, 296
Vikar-ul-Omrah's connection with the attack on the	ii, 391
Vikar-ul-Omrah's claims supported by the officials of the	ii, 391
payment of the Contingent from the treasury at the	ii, 378
inquiry at, with reference to Vikar-ul-Omrah's claims to his nephew's estates	ii, 390
density near the	v. 740
measures of prisoners at the Choultry of the Choultry of the	iv, 296

Residency, destitute persons seek refuge at the	iv, 44
disturbances at the	v. 453
murder in the guest of the	v. 747
persecution of the	v. 607
confession of Arabs from the products of the	v. 681
trial of Arabs at the	v. 191, v. 197
Resident accepts part payment of the balance of the Contingent debt	iv, 79
addresses the Nizam regarding the default in the payment of the Contingent debt	iv, 84
has an interview with the Minister	v. 25
complains to the Nizam of Sir Salar Jung's misrule	v. 101
delay in the appointment of a	iv, 311
confers with the Nizam regarding the Contingent debt	iv, 65
confers with the Nizam regarding Sir Salar Jung's dismissal	iii, 12
confers with the Nizam regarding Shams-ul-Omrah's dismissal	v. 569
confers with the Nizam regarding the state of his Dominions	v. 160
demands the return of jaghirs mortgaged to Arabs	iv, 143
demands the arrest of Major Robertson's inmates	v. 688
demands the trial of Arab offenders in his presence	v. 714
draws bills on Begal in the extent of two lakhs of rupees	iv, 31
intimates that unless the Contingent debt is paid official intercourse must cease	iv, 45
makes over the districts given back to the Nizam	v. 280
questions the Nizam regarding the pay of the Contingent	iv, 46
mode of settling the	iv, 240
Nizam's Durbar	v. 221
presses for the payment of the Contingent debt	v. 240
receives an apologetic note from the Minister regarding the Contingent debt	iv, 64
receives from the Nizam drafts for thirty-five lakhs on account of the Contingent debt	iv, 66
urged by Sir Jung to sanction Ghulam Bax's appointment	v. 570
urgently addresses the Nizam regarding the non-appointment of a Minister	v. 580
urges the Nizam to introduce reforms	v. 126
writes upon the Nizam with the Governor-General's instructions	v. 86
explains the verification of subso-	
Rah's accounts	v. 543
position of the	iii, 441
sketches of the, prepared with by Dhanwar	iv, 311
refuses to receive communications from the Co-Regents on the Berars question	ii, 239

Restoration of Koopal Bahadur Benda to	iv, 64
Nizam-ul-Mulk	v. 64
of the Bakhars and Dharwad	ii, 118, iii, 245
decision	iii, 245
of Shams-ul-Omrah	v. 567
Nizam's forces	v. 190
of Sir Salar Jung's jaghirs	iii, 210
of the Berars discussed (see also Berars)	ii, 210
appeals relating to the	ii, 418
Revenue administration reform effected in the	vi, 25
and expenditure, statement of, for 1288 Fowl	iv, 94
for 1291	iv, 273, v. 277
and expenditure, statement of, for 1890	v. 193
P. M. D. officers appointed	iii, 71
arrangements, Sir Salar Jung completes his	v. 222
management system in force when Sir Salar Jung becomes Minister	v. 530
Board, establishment of a	v. 244, v. 504
reform in the	v. 699
collected entirely on the annual system	iv, 69
collections, arrears on account of, by the	iv, 69
mode of making, prior to 1893	v. 625
Administration in the	v. 318
Department, Major General Gladstone appointed head of the	iv, 429
estimate of, for 1288 Fowl	iv, 272
for 1291 Fowl	iv, 274
extent of the, on Sir Salar Jung's appointment as Minister	iii, 157
improvement of the, through Sir Salar Jung's measures	iii, 157
increase of the	vi, 25, vi, 37
official, desirability of increasing the number of	ii, 3
of the Berars for 1289 Fowl	ii, 601
when first assigned	ii, 611
of the Hyderabad State, extent of the	ii, 36
size thereof	
the, absorbed by the military establish-	
ment	ii, 92
House of the	
of the	ii, 214
of 1283 and 1291 Fowl compared	iv, 24
position of mining money is ab-	
sence of	iv, 24
receipts of, for 1287 Fowl	iv, 24
reforms under Sir Salar Jung's ad-	
ministration	v. 94

Restoration of Koopal Bahadur Benda to	iv, 64
Nizam-ul-Mulk	v. 64
of the Bakhars and Dharwad	ii, 118, iii, 245
decision	iii, 245
of Shams-ul-Omrah	v. 567
Nizam's forces	v. 190
of Sir Salar Jung's jaghirs	iii, 210
of the Berars discussed (see also Berars)	ii, 210
appeals relating to the	ii, 418
Revenue administration reform effected in the	vi, 25
and expenditure, statement of, for 1288 Fowl	iv, 94
for 1291	iv, 273, v. 277
and expenditure, statement of, for 1890	v. 193
P. M. D. officers appointed	iii, 71
arrangements, Sir Salar Jung completes his	v. 222
management system in force when Sir Salar Jung becomes Minister	v. 530
Board, establishment of a	v. 244, v. 504
reform in the	v. 699
collected entirely on the annual system	iv, 69
collections, arrears on account of, by the	iv, 69
mode of making, prior to 1893	v. 625
Administration in the	v. 318
Department, Major General Gladstone appointed head of the	iv, 429
estimate of, for 1288 Fowl	iv, 272
for 1291 Fowl	iv, 274
extent of the, on Sir Salar Jung's appointment as Minister	iii, 157
improvement of the, through Sir Salar Jung's measures	iii, 157
increase of the	vi, 25, vi, 37
official, desirability of increasing the number of	ii, 3
of the Berars for 1289 Fowl	ii, 601
when first assigned	ii, 611
of the Hyderabad State, extent of the	ii, 36
size thereof	
the, absorbed by the military establish-	
ment	ii, 92
House of the	
of the	ii, 214
of 1283 and 1291 Fowl compared	iv, 24
position of mining money is ab-	
sence of	iv, 24
receipts of, for 1287 Fowl	iv, 24
reforms under Sir Salar Jung's ad-	
ministration	v. 94

	Vol. Page
SALAR JUNG, Sir, sketch of his character a few months after his appointment as Minister	III. 8
marriage of	III. 9
his popularity after his appointment	III. 10
accidents to	III. 11, 12, 13
charity of	III. 17, v. 300
his character is sought by the Nizam	III. 18
the Resident and the Nizam confer regarding the proposed dismissal	III. 12
Shereef-ud-Daulah's opinion regarding the proposed dismissal	III. 13
intrigue to secure the dismissal of, treated to Omdul-cul-Mulk	III. 14
Senawa ladies clamour against his dismissal	III. 14
is recommended to the Nizam	III. 14
Governor General refuses to accede to the dismissal of	III. 15
increase the revenue twenty-five per cent.	III. 11
resignation of	III. 17, III. 18, III. 19, III. 20
title of G.C.S.I. conferred on	III. 17
recommended to the Nizam	III. 18
origin of his dispute with the Nizam	III. 24, III. 25, III. 30, III. 32, III. 35
his reception at the <i>Fort Darbar</i>	III. 31
presented with jewels worth Rs. 50,000 by the Nizam	III. 33
inspects the Arsenal at Hyderabad	III. 33
flout by the Nizam	III. 34
his unpopularity owing to his reforms	III. 34
present at the opening of the Khargam Railway	III. 46
first visit to Bombay	III. 45, III. 47, III. 48, III. 50
visits Aurangabad	III. 49
says a second visit to Bombay	III. 55
visits Calcutta	III. 53
his treatment of the <i>Deewan</i>	III. 57
visits the Viceroy at Bombay	III. 59
proceeds to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales	III. 59
receives a visit from the Prince of Wales in Bombay	III. 60
departs from Bombay	III. 61
arrives at Hyderabad from Calcutta	III. 62
arrives at Poona from Hyderabad	III. 67
arrives in Bombay <i>a route</i> for England	III. 67

Vol. Page	SALAR JUNG, Sir, embarks for England	III. 48
	has an interview with the Pope at Rome	III. 49
	sketch of his career from the <i>Standard</i>	III. 69
	sketch of his career from the <i>Times</i>	III. 71
	sketch of his career from the <i>Morning Post</i>	III. 75
	description of his day's work	III. 78
	his salute at Rome	III. 80
	his visit to Paris	III. 81, III. 104, III. 110
	accident to, at Paris	III. 83, III. 91
	his reception at Folkestone, sketch of his career from the <i>Athenaeum</i>	III. 82
	personal appearance of	III. 85
	sketch of his career from the <i>Sunday Review</i>	III. 89, III. 91
	presented to the Queen at Windsor	III. 91, III. 96
	visits the Woolwich Arsenal	III. 94
	invested with the degree of D.C.L. at the Oxford University	III. 93
	presented with an address by the East Indian Association	III. 96
	visits Deauloh Castle	III. 97, III. 109
	expected return to India	III. 97
	presented with the freedom of City of London	III. 99, III. 100, III. 137
	gives a dinner to a distinguished company in London	III. 99
	presented with addresses by the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce	III. 103, III. 112
	his knowledge of the English language	III. 104
	his comparison of London with Paris	III. 107
	is entertained at the <i>Middle Temple</i>	III. 111
	returns to India from England	III. 111, III. 121
	arrives in Bombay from England	III. 117, III. 119
	is presented with an address in Bombay by the <i>Deewan-ul-Jahan</i>	III. 121, III. 128
	arrives in Hyderabad from England	III. 125, III. 128
	is presented with a <i>Zamania</i> address at Hyderabad	III. 128
	accident to, at Hyderabad	III. 132
	dismissal of Mr. Ollivant, his private secretary	III. 130, III. 131, III. 132, III. 133

Vol. Page	SALAR JUNG, Sir, his connection with the Co-Regent	III. 130, III. 131, III. 132, III. 137
	alleged decline of his popularity	III. 131, III. 133, III. 137
	attacks on his character	III. 138
	protest against the appointment of Viceroy-Ollivant to the Co-Regency	III. 139, III. 143
	Sir Richard Temple's opinion of	III. 141
	depression any discussion of the future position of visits Aurangabad districts	III. 145, III. 160
	visit of his son to England	III. 143, III. 146
	delivers an address on education at the Madras Alta, Hyderabad	III. 154
	administration report by	III. 157
	diary of his tour in the Aurangabad District	III. 185
	sketch of his life from "Mea et Mea"	III. 207
	his Arab-Sultana's diaphanous	III. 213
	arrives and looks over to the Resident's residence	III. 214
	arrives a number of mailmen from Aurangabad	III. 211
	second of giving asylum to a rebel officer of	III. 226
	his isolation owing to his attachment to the British cause during the Mutiny	III. 246
	his character sketched by Malleson	III. 261
	suppresses the <i>tanzeem</i> caused on the <i>Memorandum</i> of the Nizam	III. 262
	warns the Resident regarding the attack on the <i>Raid</i>	III. 262
	Afrak-ud-Daulah's accession	III. 263
	his complaints against the Co-Regent's actions	III. 269
	attack on his administration by the <i>Press</i>	III. 283
	his popularity with the people	III. 283
	his difference with the Nizam	III. 286
	sketch of his character by Sir Richard Temple	III. 215
	his adviser to the Nizam	III. 216
	Sir Richard Temple's opinion regarding his reforms	III. 219
	his farewell conference with the British officials	III. 222

Vol. Page	SALAR JUNG, Sir, mentions the construction of the railway from Goolbarga to Hyderabad	v. 134
	rehabilitated from carrying a European official to manage the Hyderabad State Railway	III. 137
	present at the opening of Khargam Railway	III. 134
	departs from Hyderabad to attend the Delhi Anniversary	III. 148
	employed as examiner and penman for the <i>Chronicle</i>	III. 160
	recommends to the Nizam the necessity of getting down the Arabs	III. 184
	is understood to be Mr. Dighton's agent	III. 187
	his policy in reference to the Arabs	III. 188
	charges Lala Bahadur with fraud	III. 190
	establishes a new Court of Justice	III. 191, v. 191
	propose to discontinue arrears of unpaid districts	III. 195
	Nizam sanctions his plan of reforms	III. 195
	arranges for the payment of military arrears	III. 203
	negotiates Ollivant's loan to strengthen his districts	III. 203
	makes reductions in military establishments	III. 203
	reneges the project of reorganizing police	III. 204
	the Nizam fails to pay the Districts in his charge	III. 210
	good effects of his reorganization with the Nizam	III. 211
	takes active measures against the <i>Raid</i>	III. 217
	prepares a plan for the reorganization of the Districts	III. 218
	opens granaries for the sale of corn at reduced prices	III. 229
	the Nizam recalls his letter to the Nizam	III. 234
	invites Messrs Khan Inayat in the administration	III. 238
	his boldness in the prosecution of reforms	III. 242
	completes the service arrangements	III. 242
	contemplates a <i>Shahid</i>	III. 242
	reduces in State establishments	III. 242
	visits <i>Deer</i>	III. 242
	his reforms in the administration	III. 242
	his reputation	III. 242

	Vol. Page
Saraj-e-Moulk. his correspondence with General Fraser relative to the Contingent debt	ii, 448
death of	vi, 358
attempts to raise a loan of nine lakhs	iv, 18
the insubordination of his administration	iv, 20
at variance with the authorities	iv, 22
his unfair dealings with the partners in the Hyderabad Bank	iv, 20
satifies Kummerood-Deen Khan's claim	iv, 24
ordered by British officials for the payment of a debt	iv, 24
offers assignments on revenue for a loan	iv, 25
pays Rs. 2,10,000 in settlement of Issued Khan's debt	iv, 25
renews his negotiations for a loan	iv, 24
promises to adopt measures to pay mubashers	iv, 25
his arrangements with talukdars	iv, 25
resorts to the mubashers for a loan of five lakhs	iv, 35
makes a payment on account of the Nizam's family practice	iv, 37
his arrangements for paying the Contingent	iv, 46
contemplates making a payment of forty lakhs to the Resident	iv, 69
visits the Resident	iv, 82
his indignation to the Governor Ragh	iv, 88
his want of veracity in his dealings	iv, 92
his proposals for dealing with the Arabs	iv, 111
his affection of English manners	iv, 120
endeavors to limit the Nizam's intercourse with the Resident	iv, 127
the Nizam's disparagement of his intimacy with the English	iv, 301
establishes a hospital at Hyderabad	iv, 201
removes divisions in his Ministry	v, 13
discreditable conduct of	iv, 18
his impatience	v, 21
his dealings with Bahadur	v, 23
has a secret conference with the Resident	v, 23
condemned by the Nizam for granting districts to Mr. Dighton	v, 26

	Vol. Page
Saraj-e-Moulk. suggested improvements in his administration	v, 25
desires having employed Mr. Dighton	v, 31
his action in regard to the recovery of mortgaged jaghirs	v, 62
has an interview with Colonel Law	v, 68
receives a letter from General Fraser	v, 74, v, 81
pays four lakhs on account of the Nizam's pension money	v, 48
the character of his ministry	v, 87
prefers a claim on account of Mr. Dighton's services	v, 88
his proclamation concerning rival Mahomedan sects	v, 91
his intrigues	v, 100
restoration of his jaghirs	v, 110
accepts advances from talukdars	v, 120
permits an immediate payment of forty lakhs on account of the Contingent Debt	v, 137, v, 151
his proposals to the Arab chiefs	v, 139
dismisses the new Arab levies	v, 142
the Resident complains to the Nizam of his misdeeds	v, 153
has conference with four talukdars to arrange a budget	v, 157
invites himself to spend a fortnight with the Resident	v, 158
instigates his misgovernment	v, 159
makes a fresh levy of troops	v, 161
contemplates the recruitment of mortgaged districts	v, 161
his disagreements with Abdulla bin Ali	v, 161
sale of commands and talukhs by	v, 162
his unpopularity	v, 162
circulation a forged document	v, 163
visits General Fraser	v, 171
prevents the Resident from seeing the Nizam	v, 172
promises rewards to Kuddus Ali Khan	v, 174
is requested to resign the vakeilat	v, 313, v, 319
his appointment as Minister	v, 316
resigns his appointment as Minister	v, 327

	Vol. Page
Saraj-e-Moulk. General Fraser expenses himself dissatisfied with	v, 518
his selection as Minister	v, 520, v, 570, v, 732
his appointment as Minister discussed by the Governor-General	v, 520
expected dismissal of	v, 522
has an interview with the Nizam	v, 522, v, 554
Nizam is dissatisfied with	v, 551
his excited faith	v, 553
excluded from conference with the Resident	v, 553
is reconciled to the Nizam	v, 553, v, 555, v, 557, v, 558, v, 559, v, 561, v, 566
history of his appointment as Minister	v, 510
friction during his tenure of office	v, 543
orders of the British Government regarding his appointment	v, 544
his moral net, concerned in the Governor-General	v, 544
his dealings with the mubashers	v, 555
his expectations to discredit Shams-ud-Daula	v, 556
his attempts to French visitors at Hyderabad	v, 557
sketch of his ministerial career	v, 558, v, 559, v, 562
sells the Arab Jagans district to Colonel Kibbin Roo	v, 559
expected reappointment of	v, 560, v, 565, v, 566
offers to resign	v, 562
refusal of his nephew	v, 562
recovers absolutely disinterested holden	v, 561
his reported conversion to the Shiite creed	v, 565
the Nizam's aversion to	v, 569
attempts to transfer Masud Jung's districts to Subh Mahomed	v, 724
serious illness of	v, 730
his honorarium as Minister	v, 732
Masud Jung's estates transferred to the Nizam	v, 416
Surplus, estimate of, for 1886 (Pahl)	v, 91
for 1886 (Pahl)	v, 93
for 1887 (Pahl)	v, 93, v, 288
revenue of the Bazar, correspondence relating to this	ii, 420
absorbed by	v, 421
early losses	ii, 1
agreed	v, 140
disposed of, for	v, 140, v, 142, v, 143, v, 144, v, 145
handed over to the Nizam	ii, 245

	Vol. Page
Surplus revenue of the Bazar, Nizam demands, ii, 243	
Nizam's money application for	ii, 244
reference to, by Colonel Law in an interview with the Nizam	ii, 608
and Settlements expended for 1888	
Pahl	vt, 45
operations commenced, ii, 43	
of India, projected results of	i, 407;
i, 415, i, 419, i, 427, i, 430, i, 438	
operations in Hyderabad	i, 731
resumption of	i, 53
party, constitution of	i, 53
settlement and assessment, introduction of a system of	v, 241
department, estimated expenditures on, for 1878 Pahl	vi, 1
operations, objects of the	vi, 15
Statement of the Bazar, ii, 245	
Surplus (Revenue) of the Bazar, ii, 245	
Supporter of the sittings of the Nizam	v, 550
Khawit	iii, 251
Scotsman plundered by Bahadur	iii, 251
Sahibzad, Duke of, visits Sir Salar Jung at vic's Bagdad	ii, 102
Sattar at Hyderabad	iv, 251
Nizam mentions the abolition of, in	v, 15
of a Brahmin girl	iv, 108
Hyderabad, Captain, attempts to settle	v, 343
Hydrabad, original occurrence at	v, 758
Hydrabad, Nizam's jaghirs	v, 39
appointed Minister in, the case of Saraj-e-Moulk	v, 517
institution of a Minister	v, 519
re-appointed Minister	v, 571
argues the Resident to remove Masud Jung's appointment	v, 573
Sir Jung's appointment as Minister only temporary	v, 581
unrepealed	v, 581
the Governor	v, 581
General oppression	v, 581
system of land settlement introduced by Sir Salar Jung	ii, 124, v, 561
of assessment, proposed abolition	v, 54
Syed Abid, dead, several Hyderabad territories at his head	v, 601
AK Discharge, limited of	ii, 125
Patul ordered to be given over to the Pyras	v, 682
placed under surveillance at life	v, 682
Master's house	v, 681
resound to the extent of	v, 681
Yam's house, disturbance at	v, 682
property ordered to be	ii, 154
Minister, imprisonment of	v, 741
murder, punishment of	v, 741
Hyderabad	v, 741

T

Vol. Page.

Takht, defeat of Rehillah at	v. 494
Takhtal Pergunah	i. 222
Tal, description of	i. 303
Taliood-Darab, death of	v. 171
restored as Cutwal	v. 145
lethal troops defeated by the	v. 706
Zemindar of Wamputy	
Talukunder military chiefs	ii. 420
Talukunder system, evil of the	iii. 139
Talukdar's accounts, examination of, ordered	ii. 305
v. 303, v. 305	
Talukdar and Talukdar, statement	
showing total number of	v. 37
appointments of, to collect revenue	iii. 31
difficulty of obtaining efficient	
men to act as	v. 3
grant of increased jurisdiction to	v. 219
measure for the removal of	v. 663
obstruct the reclamation of districts	v. 203
placed under constraint for ad-	
vances as source of revenue	iv. 37
proposed division of, by Shams-	
ool-Darab	v. 181
Talukdar Bagh Bax profess claims	
against	v. 112
circumstances induce him to	
paper money	iv. 51
removal of	v. 136
requested to furnish the Nizam	
with supplies	v. 213
requitted to advance money	
on account of the revenue	iv. 16
Shams-ool-Malik's arrangements	
with	iv. 25
Taluk Nugra, description of	i. 132
Taluk, mortgage of	iv. 30
Taluk village, description of	i. 231
Taluk and channels meet suitable families	
works	vii. 110
in the Nizam's Dominions	v. 217
Tatna Tapen, detachment of Contingent	
ordered against	iii. 221
in the Nizam's Dominions	iii. 223, iii. 224
iii. 223, iii. 224	
sacks and destroys Moulaye	iii. 223
Togo's force, proclamations inviting	
revenue to join	v. 211
force, the Contingent ordered	
to operate against	iii. 221
Turning, a Sikh Jemadar, imprisonment, for	
conspiracy in Bani Raz's conspiracy	iii. 253
Tavernier's description of the Golconda	
diamond mine	i. 32
Tavernier, description of	i. 301
Tavernier in the Nizam's Dominions	v. 286
Tavern, illegal, formerly in regu-	
lation	v. 21
revenue, amount of, relinquish-	
ed by the abolition of	v. 95
Taylor, Colonel Meadows, report on cotton	
cultivation by	i. 830
appointed to a post in the Barwah, 189	v. 345
dressed to report on the districts most	
eligible for assignment to the British	iv. 271

Taylor, Colonel Meadows, his memo. on the	
districts most eligible for assignment	ii. 368
his letter regarding the placement of	
the emigrants	ii. 358
his account of the occupation of the	
Barah	ii. 497
appointed Commissioner of Shorapur	ii. 729
his death planned by traitors	iii. 233
summoned to Hyderabad by General	
Foster	iv. 60
his successful management of the	
Shorapur State	v. 14, v. 132, v. 429
his services to the Nizam	iv. 453
directed to remove the Bani of Shorapur	
post	v. 929
Technical education in the Nizam's Domi-	
nions	v. 289
Tegobah Pergunah, description of	i. 173
Tellingan, description of	ii. 32
prevalence of the better system	
in	vi. 25
provision, produce of the land and	
wells in the	iv. 151
reforms in the adminis-	
tration of the	v. 201
statutes regarding	v. 101
Temple, Sir Richard, Mr. Mahdi Ali invites	
the assistance of, dur-	
ing the famine	vii. 18
on Sir Salar Jung's	
administration	iii. 611
Temple's Sir Richard, administration report	
of the Barah	v. 257
departure from Hydrabad	iii. 182
financial mission to Hydrabad	
of Sir Salar Jung	iii. 111, iii. 116
visit to Hyderabad	iv. 143
During	
the famine	vii. 31
visit to Southern India	
on famine delegate	vii. 75
Temporary expenditures, statement of, for	
Fash 1895	v. 43
Teregoobah Pergunah, description of	i. 175
Territory assigned for the pay of the Con-	
tingent	v. 189
proposed outfit of, for the pay	
of the Contingent	v. 141, v. 185
Theory and duality agency	v. 270
in the Nizam's dominions	v. 830, v. 846
Thakur Pergunah, description of	i. 271
Thakur Taluk, description of	i. 157
Time bargains rendered illegal	v. 235
Time advocates the annexation of Hyderabad	iii. 343
article regarding the approaching	
majority of the Nizam	v. 495
Title of G. O. S. I. conferred on Salar Jung	iii. 17
Tolpore district, two villages plundered in	v. 631
Tolpa Parat, at Bani-ool-Malik's instiga-	
tion, plunder description on	iv. 21

Tolpa Parat, continued by the Nizam for	
non-payment of an alleged	
tax	iv. 31
Tongabhadra river, description of	i. 34
Tongavay Pergunah	i. 235
Tota Bax Khan, death of	iii. 227
escape from prison	iii. 220
leads the attack on the Re-	
gency	iii. 213, iii. 215, iii. 217
killed and his body hung in	
chains	iii. 227
release of	v. 89
re-implantation of	v. 38
Shah's men	v. 444
Torture of prisoners	v. 508
Town duties, sources for	v. 161
formed out by Shams-ool-Darab	
v. 191	
of Hyderabad, offer for the	v. 74
of the Nizam's Dominions	vi. 51
Trading community dissatisfied with the re-	
formed political system	v. 235
Tramway system, proposed introduction of,	
into Hyderabad	iv. 352
Transfer of the Barah to the British Govern-	
ment	ii. 301
Tavist date, abolition of	v. 36, v. 71, v. 31, v. 31
Tavist date, abolition of	v. 36
a hindrance to trade	
practice of extortion by officials	
to annexing	iv. 139
General Taver recommends	
the abolition of	v. 137
on tobacco trade ordered to	
be withheld	i. 7
system of buying in force in	
1284 Fash	vi. 5
on goods from British to	
Hyderabad territory	v. 218
Tavernier correspondence, discovery of	iii. 223
Tavernier, condition of, on Sir Salar Jung's	
appointment	iii. 161
of the Nizam, documents from	ii. 126
Venice relating to Hyderabad by Atchew-	
son	ii. 16
Treatment of debtors by their creditors	v. 92
of famine subjects at Hyderabad	iv. 70
of native tribes and village offi-	
cials	v. 6
Treaty, commercial, infringer of the	ii. 1
for assignment of territory concluded	v. 157
for the support of the Subsidary	
Force considered	ii. 93
of 1890 considered	ii. 272
does not provide for the main-	
tenance of a permanent	
Contingent	iii. 165, iii. 167
of 1893, Barah-ool-part in the	
negotiations preceding the	ii. 913
circumstances leading up to	
the conclusion of the	ii. 3, ii. 315
considered	ii. 12, ii. 570
Nizam's reluctance to con-	
cluding	ii. 297
terms of	ii. 625
of 1890, conclusion of	ii. 433

Treaty of 1820, criticism of the	ii. 220, ii. 276, ii. 340,
ii. 340	
providing for the maintenance of the	
Subsidary Force	ii. 10
with the Nizam, threatened amendment	
v. 170	
Trevelyan's Sir G. E., opinion regarding the	
route for the Madras Railway	iv. 263
Trial and conviction of the Rajah of Wam-	
puty for debauching the courtiers	iv. 146, iv. 147
of a plan for rebellion at Hyderabad	iii. 256
of Arabs at the Boudhar, Morlee	
Karnat Ali refused to preside at	v. 184
of South Khan for an attack on the	
Residence	iii. 219
the Rajah of Shorapur at Hyderabad	iii. 219
Tribes	v. 291
of Wabhar at Hyderabad	v. 12
Trigonometrical survey data	i. 36
in Southern and	
Central India, extracts from private jour-	
nal	i. 773
Triumphery, during dandy at	v. 831
introduction of	v. 894
Tribes ordered to be fortified	ii. 61
Tribute treaty, negotiation of the	iii. 72
Troops dispatched to Goolyana	v. 635
Troops in Shorapur against the	
Rajah	iii. 217
in the Hyderabad State, particulars	
regarding	v. 139
maintained with a view to reform	v. 99
position of, under Charles Hall	iii. 171
refuse to obey orders, acting in terms	
of pay	iv. 110
"Turkey's life," by Karg, extract from	v. 161
Mr. H. St. G. letters regarding	
Palmer & Co.	v. 175
Tavist Ali, Salar Jung's foster-brother, shot	
by a assassin	iii. 10
Tavernier's conduct of the subsidiary	v. 654, v. 613
Tavernier, dispute regarding the possession	
of property	v. 661, v. 667
Turks, meeting of	v. 209
Udatta, establishments of, by Sir Salar Jung	iii. 169
Udatta Pergunah	i. 231
Udatta, trial of the	v. 101
Udatta's, Moulvi, address against the	
Jahid	iii. 221, iii. 223
Udatta, description of	i. 108
Under district, disturbance in the	v. 799
Unpopularity of Sir Salar Jung in asso-	
ciation of reforms	iii. 14
Udatta	i. 363
Udatta Bakhsh's jaghir ordered to be	
sought	iv. 71
Udatta, estate of	i. 78
V	
Vaidal Bakhsh, commencement of survey	
operations in the	iv. 31
Vaidal, Bani-ool-Malik requested to re-	
sign	v. 219

Lapham's <i>Fragaria</i> , description of	iv. 191
Yamshin's <i>Fragaria</i> , description of	iv. 176
Yonkajak's <i>Fragaria</i> , description of the <i>Shangpan</i> field	iv. 250
Verification of <i>Salabakh's</i> accounts required by the Resident	iv. 244
Yuklov <i>Fragaria</i> , description of	iv. 243
Yamov receives a visit from <i>Hyendak</i> noble at Bombay	iv. 313
Yung, Sir Salar Jung's visit to, at Bombay	iv. 319
Yukov <i>sol-Oonakh</i> , his history and antecedents — prohibited from appearing at the Nizam's durbar	iv. 319
— his connection with the company—youn Sir Salar Jung from office	iv. 360
— moved to his fort — privilege	iv. 359
— appointed Co-Regent. II. 359, III. 126, iv. 319	
— his claim to the estates of his nephews	iv. 659
— contains the Nizam against disputing with Sir Salar Jung's services	iv. 61
— his explanation regarding the Marwar intrigues	iv. 65
— his opposition to Sir Salar Jung's measures. II. 133, III. 131, iv. 135, III. 137	
— takes forcible possession of the estates of his ne- phews	iv. 139
— Lord Harington and his appointment—Co-Regent	iv. 145
— gives a banquet to Sir Richard Temple	iv. 147
— sketch of his career	iv. 148
— ineptitude of the ap- pointment of a successor to	iv. 155
— his property left to his sons. Nizam forces <i>Ekta</i> —col- — Monk with the title of	iv. 163
— rumored appointment of a successor by, in the Co- Regency	iv. 360
Village All expelled from Hyderabad	iv. 965
Village expenses, statement of, for 1298 Faali	iv. 783
— officers condemned to death for par- ticipation in <i>Shah's</i> revolt	iv. 783
— schools for the Nizam's educated — service funds, estimated revenue for 1298 Faali	iv. 94
— for 1299 Faali	iv. 252
— settlements by British officers in <i>Net- — ro's</i> time	iv. 191
Villages deserted during famine re-populated, fruits and repair of <i>Bakula</i>	iv. 611
Visit of Lord Northbrook to the Nizam's Do- minions	iv. 351
— Mr. Trevelock-Jones to <i>Hyendak</i> , the Nizam to the Resident	iv. 338
— to Enghad, Sir Salar Jung a visit of	iv. 338

[illegible]

	Vol. Page
Wanspurri Zemindars, proposed re- stitution of	H. 216
Wanhs river and fields	H. 119, L. 789
— description of	L. 334
— valley and field, Mr. Legh's report on	L. 333
— report on	L. 338
Warrenburg Censor	L. 333
Warrenburg troops ordered against the Zemindars of Badkash	H. 763
Wazir's, Captain, force attacked by the Rajah of Marwar	H. 217
Wyangunga river, description of	L. 888
Wyang tawa, description of	L. 329
Y	
Yacoub Shah's connection with the Indragis to assist Kala Jung from the Ministry	H. 111
Yadgar, attack and capture of, by Ghulam Mahomed Khan	H. 545
Yadagahery Ghose	L. 338
Yadi, description of	L. 1291
Yadi, Parganah	L. 1291
Yamergat, narrative of	L. 17
Yala, Mr. is desired to disarm the population of the Badkash District	H. 247
— on the Statement made	H. 119
— opinion on the Bazaar question	H. 261
— accession to office	H. 114
— administration report of the Bazaar	H. 244
— Sir G. U. administration of Hyderabad interview with the Khans regarding Sir Isak Jung's resignation	H. 25
— mission regarding the Hyderabad Railway	H. 253
— opinion regarding Sir Isak Jung's refusal	H. 106
Z	
Zemindars and ryots of Ancha Jagher, ap- plication of	H. 91
— information regarding	L. 865
Zemindars of Badkash, Warrenburg troops ordered against	H. 763
— of Curlew has no encounter with Sher Afghan Jung	H. 65

	lix
Resolider of Dawa Gawa's stronghold captured	v. 749
of Kharwar attacked and defeated at Ropahibong	iii, 209
of Gornakul accepts the British's intervention	v. 552
of Gornakul agrees to close his mind	iv. 181
of Indore seized by Sikhs	v. 27
of Kharwar's men	v. 21
of Shapur (see Rajah of Shapur)	
of Wazirpur, disturbances in his district	v. 698
his family isolated by Arabs	v. 698
defeats Talib-ud-Dowlat's troops	v. 742
quarrel concerning his estate	v. 740
accused of misconduct	v. 740
Zamindars exacting on traffic on the G-dawery	v. 392
of Wazirpur, proposed augmentation of	ii. 116
proposed change in the boundaries of	v. 213
Zamindars of Nongpur, Gornakul and Wazirpur plunder the country	v. 390
of the G-dawery ordered to relinquish traffic on river traffic	k. 1
of the Northern Circars agreed against the augmentation of their land for arms	iii. 87
position of, in the Hyderabad State	iii. 167
refractory, entered at Hyderabad	v. 237
General Fraser's representations to	v. 226
Norana influence, effect of, on the Sima	iii. 223
Indies clamor against Salar Jung's divorce	
Nizam's secret plans in charge of	iii. 11
illand of Bengal offered to Nizam Khan	v. 214
Zilladar of Bazar, Kasalat Ali Khan appointed	v. 175
Zulfikar-ud-Dowlat and Hashim Ali, dispute between	v. 801
Zoroastrian address presented to Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad	iii. 528
Zy-e-ud-Shood there expelled from Hyderabad	v. 262

EPITOME OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Messrs. Palmer and Company's scheme for the navigation of the Godavary— Survey of the river—Opening of an establishment at Mahulespore for the supply of timber, and another at Coinga for its disposal—Palmer and Company's efforts to develop the timber trade—Commercial dealings of the firm of Palmer and Company—Experiments in the navigation of the Godavary— Removal of obstructions to navigation from the lock of the Godavary— Issue of orders to Zemindars whose possessions lie on the banks of the Godavary not to charge traffic with transit dues—The British Government negotiates with the Nizam to obtain land adjacent to the Godavary to facilitate navigation and promote irrigation 1 to 5	
Experiments in cotton cultivation at the Boddana Farm, Western Berar—Appeal by Mr. Davidson for aid in support of the farm—Description of the Chikashala hill station 8 to 11	
Mining operations at the Chasulali coal fields—Experiments with coal from the Sasti pits—Description of the Kammarsurum coal field—History of its discovery—Quality of the coal—Comments on Mr. W. King's reports regarding the coal resources of the Nizam's dominions—Contemplated construction of a railway to connect the Wardah valley and the Khemmunet coal field with Hyderabad—The Nizam's territory as a field for the investment of capital— Results of coal borings at Badrachallum and Singareny—Offer of a loan of £10,000,000 to the Nizam by a London firm of capitalists 11 to 21	
Letter from Captain R. F. Burton detailing the history of the Nizam's Diamond— History and description of the Golcondah diamond diggings—Mr. William Sowerby's opinion of the mineral resources of the Nizam's dominions—Captain Burton's reply to Mr. Sowerby's letter 21 to 22	
Major W. G. Murray's report on the Hyderabad surveys, comprising— position and extent of the Nizam's dominions, boundaries, climate and temperature, rivers, lakes, tanks, roads, chief towns, forts, droves, hills, soil and timber, exports, population and tribes, languages, land revenue, revenue, game and sport, troops, auxiliary force, cantonments— Aurangabad, Ellichpore, Hingol, Bolarum, Muminalah, Lingasgore, Jaulnah, Akola, Oomravettos, and Warrungal; history of the reigning family, Cicars, Great Trigonometrical Survey data; style and method adopted in the old Hyderabad survey, history of the survey and list of its officers, suspension of the survey and its causes, results and maps of the survey, atlas of facts, geographical memoranda, extracts from the memoir, resumption of survey operations, formation of a party on the 1st January 1855, Mr. Mulhem's appointment and peculiar fitness for the post, narrative reports, summaries of the reports for 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65, 1865-66, description of the station, Diar, Ner, Ashik, Wiver, or Bird, Hylers, Kopli, Ghano, Sakel, Malur, Ditergun, a list of the members of the party with dates of promotion, &c., conduct of the members of the party, Bekagoli talook, climate, timber and haintho, water, grass, soil, tank, soil	

forest in the Rekapoli sub-division, Bulrushollam, population of, extract from the report of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Damangulima and the first barrier against the navigation of the Godavery river; Taluqa of Chierla, Ahalia and Nagar described, their cultivation, hills, drainage, tanks and soils, climate, roads, iron ore, coal, language, and tribes of the district, crime, remarks on the assistants ...	33 to 69
Memoir of the Raichoor Circle ...	70 to 145
Memoir of the Moodgul Circle ...	106 to 151
Memoir of a portion of the Kummamut Circle ...	152 to 157
Memoir of the Circle of Duvor, of the South of Aurungabad ...	158 to 149
Memoir of the Nuldroog Circle ...	161 to 167
Geographical memoir of the Kallianee Circle ...	168 to 170
Memoir of Bhongheer ...	171 to 179
Memoir of the Wartugal Circle ...	180 to 185
Memoir of portions of the Koilcondah, Gennapoor, Pungal, Devercondah, Mulhaid or Mazumfurgur, Nakleote, Elagheery and Kulbhargh Circles; ground work of the survey; extent and limits; manner of its execution ...	185
Descriptive memoir of the northern portion of the Hyderabad survey for the year 1824-25 ...	186 to 191
Descriptive memoir of the Central part of the Survey ...	191 to 291
Memoir of the survey of the Northern part of the Circle of Mulhaid, of the South of Belar ...	291
Geographical memoir of the Belar Circle of the South of Aurungabad ...	295
Geographical memoir of the Kowlas Circle ...	214
Memoir of the Pungal Circle ...	219
Geographical memoir of the Meliduck Circle ...	229
Geographical memoir of the Elgudal Circle of the South of Hyderabad ...	241
Geographical memoir of the Circle of Mellingour ...	255
Memoir of the Bussin Circle ...	259
Memoir of the Nander Circle ...	263
Descriptive memoir of the Mailer Circle ...	273
Memoir of the Baydhalwady Circle ...	279
Geographical memoir of the Belar Circle ...	283
Memoir of the Dowlatnagar Circle ...	290
Memoir of the Janlah Circle ...	296
Memoir of the Entree Circle ...	303
Memoir of the Nelgonul Circle ...	308
Descriptive memoir of part of the Devercondah Circle, comprising the whole of the Havily and Marapully and portions of the Surrykonda, Indooly, Purnoor and Chitral Pergamas ...	311
Descriptive memoir comprising the whole of Amrahad and a portion of the Goolball districts in the Ghannapoor Circle ...	315
Memoir of the Pungal Circle ...	321
Geographical memoir of the Circle of Purnatada of the South of Aurungabad ...	325

Report on the Wardha Valley Coal Field, Rajur and Sasti, by Mr. E. G. Ligon, B.C.E. ...	335
Descriptions of Aurangabad, Bidar (Belar), Dushinad, Elora (Eluru or Verul), Golconda, and Hyderabad State and City, from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer" of India ...	345
Description of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Ilugoli, Jaha, Nakleot, Nandair, Shompur and Wamugul, from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer" of India ...	359
Report of the river Godavery and its feeders, their navigable capabilities, the resources and trade of the adjacent countries, and the projected navigation works in 1863, by R. Temple, Esq., B.C.E., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; general scope and character of the navigation project; the river Warda; the Pyneung; the Wyneung; the Pranbota; the Godavery proper; the great Godavery; the Indravaty; the Tal; the Sibiree; total distance of river navigation; navigation lasts for only half the year; navigation project; affected by the Railway and by Mahanudy route; navigation project will hardly affect Belar; the country of Nagpore proper; valley of the Wyneung; valley of the Wardha; statistics of the Nagpore country; wheat, rice and sugar cultivation; glass, hides, and iron industries; probable imports by the river; miscellaneous imports; military stores; port of Coonda; general conclusions; description of Chittisgarh; present trade of Chittisgarh; opening of roads; route by the Mahanudy; route by the Godavery; prospects of future trade in that direction; the valley of the Godavery itself; the Baston country; iron ore near the mouth of Wyneung; topograph of the left bank of the Pranbota; the situation of Simmich; the junction of the Indravaty river; the junction of Tal river; the station of Damangulima and town of Bulrushollam; the junction of the river Sibiree; the Eastern ghats mountains and the Godavery delta; the total area and cultivation on the left bank of the river; the population and revenue; the tanks; former troubles of the country; the condition of landed tenures; the agricultural products; the various kinds of soil; the climate; the forests and timber; the future prospects of agriculture; the hopes of immigration; towns near the confluence of the Godavery and Pranbota; the Bostol Goota Hill; the tank district; administrative division; statistics; topography of both banks of the river; its future prospects; general conclusions; the navigation project; plans for improving navigation; works at the barriers; works in the river bed; works in the Warda; reservoirs of water; estimated cost of navigation works at the barriers; cost of navigation works in the river bed; aggregate cost of the whole project; extent of navigation to be afforded by the projected works; amount and cost of work already done; the railways at the barriers; total expenditure incurred up to September 1862; mode of prosecuting the works; effect in traffic from the completion of work on first and second barriers; reasons for postponing work at third barrier; cost of works now recommended; land carriage from valley of the Warda to foot of third barrier; completion of arrangements at first and second barriers; transit agency; should be maintained for Government work alone; without undertaking any commercial work; necessity for telegraph line being continued all the way along the Godavery; final conclusions arrived at regarding the execution of the navigation project ...	367 to 400
Communication from Lieut.-Col. R. Stenley, R.E., to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces regarding the Godavery Navigation Works ...	404

Extract from the records of the Geological Survey of India; description of the valley of the Penna river, West Berar—Particulars of the coal field near Chanda, Central Provinces—The Wardha river coal fields, Berar and Central Provinces—Geological notes relating to the Godavary valley—Geological notes of the Kurnool and Hanamkonda districts—Notes on a coal field in the south-eastern part of Hyderabad—Notes on a possible field of coal measures in the Godavary district—Notes on the coal measures in the Belladandole field, Godavary district	107
Statistical report on the Circle of Warangul	151
Statistics of the Circle of Daulatabad	188
Statistics of the City of Aurangabad	238
Statistical report on the Circle of Nalgonda	256
Statistical report on the Circle of Kurnool	262
Statistical report on the northern and eastern districts of the Bombay of Hyderabad.	262
Statistics of the Circle of Pytn	269
Description of the rock cut caves of Aurangabad	269
Statistics of the Yelgundul Circle	271
Geological papers relating to Hyderabad	271
Extracts from Dr. Vaysey's private journal when attached to the Trigonometrical Survey in Southern and Central India	281
Notes on a fossil fish discovered in the Deccan—Notes on the geology of the neighbourhood of Kutch, Deccan—Notes, principally geological, on the tract between Bellary and Bejapoor—Extracts from the Summary of the Geology of India between the Ganges, the Indus and Cape Comorin, by H. J. Carter, Esq.—The Hyderabad granite formation	274 to 281
Account of coal borings at Kutch—Discovery of fossil fish in the Deccan—"Coal in the Deccan," report by G. F. H. Hoeman, Esq., Superintendent, Kurnool Coal Fields—History of the operations for the discovery of coal on the banks of the Wardha and Godavary—Result of the operations—Tests of specimens of the coal—Merchandise value of the coal seriously injured by the absence of water carriage—History of the discovery of coal at Kurnool and of the subsequent operations in the district—Operations at Bulsappally—Description of the Singareeny coal field—History of the discovery of coal on the right bank of the Godavary and of the boring operations conducted there	281 to 296
Discovery of archaeological remains by Herr Edelman in the Hyderabad State—Obstacles thrown in the way of the prosecution of the search by the Nizam's P. W. D.—History of Herr Edelman's antecedents	296
Review of Mr. Mahdi Ali's report on the survey operations in the Nizam's dominions	297
Memo. on the prospects of the cotton season in Berar for 1882-83	297
Notes on the agriculturists of the district of Aurangabad by Mr. Farooque Jamshedi—Division of the agriculturists into four classes—Proportion of each class to the whole body—Kulhi life and manners—characteristics of the Kulhi—Kulhi language—The Deccan village—the Kulhi's food and dress—Festivals and religion of the Kulhis—Agriculturists and labourers and their working calendar for the years—The registered occupant and his	

co-laborer or tenant—Farm labourers—Bailiyyas or village artisans and mental accounts of the community—The Kulhi's working calendar—The relations between the money-lenders and the agriculturists—Action of the Civil Courts—Terms on which the cultivator raises a loan in cash—Interest and compound interest—Loans of seed grain—Loans of grain for consumption—How bad debts are recovered—Proportion of agriculturists in debt—Boundaries of Aurangabad District—Area, wells, population—Agricultural population—Average area of holding, &c.—Average assessment—Assessment on dry and wet land—Average amount of land revenue for five years—Outturn of grain per acre—Expenses of cultivation—Field operations for the year—Household goods of a Kulhi—Estimated value of the total produce of the land—Surplus grain available for exportation—The profits of cultivation—Concluding remarks	301 to 331
Extract from Murray's Handbook of the Madras Presidency (second edition)—Descriptions of Adoni and Maichuru—Route from Raichuru to Goolbargah—Route from Goolbargah to Hyderabad—Description of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Golconda—Route from Hyderabad to Beler—Route from Beler to Aurangabad—Route from Aurangabad to Daulatabad and Itanah—Route from Aurangabad to Ajanta	331 to 331
Extract from Dr. Forbes Doyle's work on "Cotton in India and elsewhere"—History of the cultivation of cotton in the Berars and the Nizam's dominions—Culture of cotton in the Nagpore territories—Culture of cotton in the territories of the Nizam—Culture of cotton in Sholapoor	332 to 333
Extract from Mr. Cassell's work, "Cotton in the Bombay Presidency"—Experimental culture in Berar and the Nizam's dominions	333 to 341
Extract from Pharoah & Co.'s "Gazetteer" of Southern India—History of the Northern Circars—Description of the Hyderabad State—Situation and boundaries—General aspect—Soil—Water supply, lakes and tanks—Rivers, reeds, wild animals—Description of the city of Hyderabad—Its history—Description of Secunderabad—Description of Jaulnah—Description of Khadralad, Goolbargah, Jooner, Goolbargah, Bolaram, Borepally, Moodianar, Susekoti, Idappur, Taregchiri, Unakoti, Mannalal, Hafaladra, Sankunho, Nufi, Chuloor, Kunnagcherry, Siddapoor, Mastoor, Gungawati and Hallicund	341 to 346
Description of the Godavary from Mr. Dore's "Public Works in India," &c.	347

VOL. II.

Treaties.

Complaint regarding the non-observance by the Nizam's Government of the terms of the treaty made as to the rights of Jaghirdars in territory formerly owned by the Peshwas—Illegal charge of transit dues on British goods—The Resident demands the abrogation of the duties in accordance with the terms of the commercial treaty—The Finance Committee recommends the disbandment of the troops of the Contingent maintained in excess of those provided for by treaty—Vexatious interference with trade owing to the infraction of the commercial treaty by the Nizam's Officers	347 to 347
---	------------

The Nizam's Government to introduce regularity into the Department of the collectorate of city customs, remodels its rules—Irregularities in the old system—The provision regarding the exportation of grain from the Nizam's dominions in the Treaty of 1802—The surplus revenue of the Berars absorbed by the expensive management of the districts	3	to	5
Review of the circumstances under which the Treaty of 1853 was concluded and of the events which led up to the treaty—The Nizam's objections to receiving the insignia of the Star of India—The restoration of the Raichore and Dharrase districts—The management of the Berars—The Godavary territory appropriated by the British Government without the relinquishment of one rupee of imperial revenue—The one-sided character of the British alliance with the Nizam	5	to	8
Strain cast on the general revenues of the Hyderabad State by the necessity of providing for officials who were thrown out of employment by the assignment of the Berars—Suggested restoration of the alienated districts as an act of justice to the Nizam—Lord Dalhousie regarded the Berars as simply mortgaged to the British Government, and not as irrevocably alienated from Hyderabad—The Nizam's opposition to the cession of the Berars—The political portion of Colonel Davidson's report for 1862 alleged to have been suppressed—British relations with the Nizam	8	to	10
The result of British policy in dealing with Hyderabad—The Subsidiary Force, its origin, development and history—The Contingent established on the basis of a force which the Nizam was bound by treaty to furnish in time of war—Lavish expenditure on the Contingent, and consequent increase of the Nizam's indebtedness to the British	10	to	11
The Nizam's endeavours to liquidate the debt—Salar Jung's appointment as Minister—His services to the British during the Mutiny—The Nizam's interest in the Mysore State—The Treaty of 1853 considered	11	to	13
The permanent maintenance of the Contingent not provided for by moral or legal right—The Nizam only consented to the assignment of territory on the understanding that it was not to be perpetual—The restitution of the Raichore and Dharrase districts	13	to	15
Lord Dalhousie's Hyderabad policy—Generals Fraser and Low's incumbency of the Hyderabad Residency. The Nizam repudiates the desire to disband the Contingent—General Low's conciliatory conduct towards the Nizam	15	to	16
Treaties, engagements and sundries relating to Hyderabad, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S.—Introductory observations	16	to	21
Treaty entered into by the Honourable East India Company and His Highness the Nizam, under date the 14th May 1759	21	to	23
Treaty with the Nizam, under date the 12th November 1766	23	to	25
Translation of a Sunnud under the seal of Nizam Alee Khan, for the five Circars—Translation of a Discharge, under the seal of Nizam Alee Khan, to Qomdu-ool-Mookh, Suraj-ool-Dowlah, Moones-ool-Duen Khan Bahadour, Munsoor Jung, Fajdar of the Carnatic Payoon Ghaut, from the borders of the Palnad country to the further extremity of those of the Malabar country, and to the sons and heirs of the said Qomdu-ool-Mookh Bahadour—Translation of the Petition supposed to be presented by Qomdu-ool-Mookh Bahadour's Wukeel—Translation of an obligation given to His Highness Nizam Alee, by general Calland, on the part of the Nawab Suraj-ool-Dowlah—Translation of an obligation given to His Highness Nizam Alee, by General Calland, on the part of the Nawab Suraj-ool-Dowlah	25	to	26

Treaty of Perpetual Friendship and Alliance concluded, in February 1768, by the Honourable East India Company with the Nawab of the Carnatic and the Soobah of the Decan	26	to	31
Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul, 1181, equal to the 12th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 12th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the seal of the Soobah, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of the Zamin, containing a petition which is supposed to be presented by the Mutseendars, and to have been signed by the Soobah, signifying his consent thereto—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of a Discharge, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 2nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768	31	to	34
Treaty Alliance with Buzlut Jung, 1779—Circular addressed to all Deshmookees, Zumeendars, Deshpandias, and Tenants of the Circar of Marhattanagur, commonly called Guntoos—Translation of the Nizam's order to Cofy Jung for the surrender of the Guntoos Circar to the Company, delivered to Captain Kemmaway, the Resident at the Nizam's Durbar, the 18th September 1788	34	to	36
Copy of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Nizam dated equal to a Treaty, written 7th July 1789—Extract from Journals of the House of Commons, 15th Martii, 1792	36	to	38
Tripartite Treaty of 1790	38	to	41
Treaty with the Nizam, with two separate Articles, 1798	41	to	43
Separate Articles appertaining to the treaty with the Nizam—Separate Articles appertaining to the Perpetual Subsidiary Treaty concluded between the Honourable English East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Asaph Jah Bahadour on the 1st September, A.D. 1798—Partition Treaty of Mysore, 1799	43	to	52
Separate Articles of the Treaty with the Nizam—Treaty with the Nizam, dated the 12th October 1800	52	to	60
Separate and Secret Articles—Commercial Treaty with the Nizam, dated the 12th April 1802—Instrument under the signature of the Governor-General in Council, delivered to the Nizam (Secunder Juh) on his accession to the musnud, recognising all the former treaties and engagements with Nizam Alee, deceased.—Engagements between Secunder Juh and the Company, dated the 7th August 1803.—Additional Articles of Treaty between the Honourable East India Company on the one part, and His Highness Nawab Nizam-ool-Mookh Asaph Meer Utkar Alee Khan Bahadour, Soobah of the Decan, his children, heirs, and successors on the other; to be considered as appertaining to the treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance concluded at Hyderabad on the 12th of October, A. D. 1800, or 22nd of Jemadul-ool-Awal, A. H. 1215.—Partition Treaty of Hyderabad, with His Highness the Soobahdar of the Decan, 1804	60	to	61
Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness the Soobahdar of the Decan, and his children, heirs, and successors, for the further confirmation of friendship and unity of interests, concluded through the agency			

of Charles Thropland Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at the Court of his said Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by His Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, dated the 12th December 1822.	61 to 70
Treaty confirmatory of former Treaties, dated the 17th October 1831.	70 to 71
Treaty between the Honourable the English East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asaph Jah Bahadur, settled by Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew Marquis of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, dated the 21st May 1854.	71 to 78
Supplemental Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on the one part, and His Highness the Nawab (Ufool-ool-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asaph Jah Bahadur) on the other part, settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Culbert Davidson, C.B., Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles John Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 7th December 1860.	78 to 80

Contingent and Subsidiary Forces.

The suggested removal of the Subsidiary Force from Hyderabad considered—A detachment of the Contingent to be posted at Warangala—Orders issued to officers of the Contingent to apprehend Robillas in their districts.	83 to 86
General Fraser suggests to his Government the dismissal of the mercenaries in the Nizam's Government, but the Government of India repudiates the project—Humoured abolition of the Contingent—Deportation of Robillas—Defeat of a body of Robillas near Ellichpore by a detachment of the Contingent—The Minister requests the aid of the Subsidiary Force in expelling Robillas from the city.	86 to 89
The abolition of the Contingent discussed—Opinion expressed that the Subsidiary Force would be ample for the internal security of the country, if the Contingent was abolished—The Nizam's financial difficulties due to the burden imposed by the necessity of maintaining the Contingent.	89 to 91
Statement of the Nizam's receipts and expenditure in 1850—The demoralization of the Nizam's Government due to the expenditure on military establishments, which absorb nine-tenths of the total revenue of the country—Strength of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces—Ghoolam Hussain engages the Nizam's troops near Ellichpore.	91 to 94
A correspondent of a Madras newspaper writes questioning the accuracy of the figures published regarding the Nizam's revenue and expenditure, and contending that the Nizam's financial embarrassments are caused by the maintenance of an unnecessary force of mercenary soldiers in his dominions and not by the expenses on account of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces.	94 to 92

The accuracy of the financial statement published by the Madras paper supported—The arguments of the correspondent above referred to contested by the Editor—The correspondent's reply—The Editor continues the controversy and quotes Article 12 of the Treaty of 1800 to prove that the Nizam did not bind himself to support a permanent Contingent, but merely to furnish a certain military force during times of war.	97 to 100
Urgent necessity for the depuration of the Nizam's mercenary troops—Continuation of the discussion regarding the establishment and maintenance of the Contingent—Statement of the strength of the mercenary troops in the Nizam's employ—List of districts and the amounts paid for them by their holders.	106 to 115
The Nizam repudiates any desire to reduce the strength of the Contingent—The Arabs being directed by the Nizam to coerce Nasoub Khan and Boodah Khan to relinquish the charge of their districts, refuse to act—The Resident urges the banishment of the Arabs and the Pathans from the Nizam's dominions—Reductions in the Khass Bissala.	115 to 117
Proclamation issued by the Bombay Government prohibiting the passage of foreign adventurers through British territory without a passport—The Governor-General directs the banishment of the 5th Cavalry Bissala in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1855—Boodah Khan agrees to a reduction of his military establishment—Abolition of moonshah's fees by Salur Jung.	117 to 119
Expected receipt of orders from the Governor-General concerning the Arabs—postponement of the banishment of the 5th Bissala—Dismissal of Arabs—Dismissal of Habbesh Saleh, Mahomed Khan, Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk and Sultan Ghali by the Nizam.	119 to 122
Attack on Major Mayne's force by Arabs at Eswantpore—The Resident addresses the Nizam demanding the punishment of the offenders, complaining of the evils brought upon the country by the cruelty and oppression of the Arabs, and expressing an opinion that if ever the friendship of the two Governments is destroyed it will be through the conduct of these mercenaries—The Arabs assemble at the Minister's in large numbers and give an evasive written answer to the Resident's demands.	122 to 124
Comments on the Resident's letter—Arab creditors in Courts of Justice—Measures for the dismissal of the Arabs progress slowly—Nineteen hundred members of the tribe dismissed since Salur Jung's accession to office—Recovery of mortgaged districts yielding a revenue of 40 lakhs of rupees.	124 to 125
Article from the Calcutta Review for 1849, giving a history of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces; conflicting character of the evidence furnished regarding Hyderabad events; the poverty, anarchy, and wretchedness existing in the State due to the system of administration, which tends to the production of corruption and abuses; the weakness and disorders of the State also due to the necessary consequences of the Nizam's political situation; the treaty of 1800, providing for the maintenance of a Contingent force in time of war one immediate cause of embarrassment; the costly character of the force; a great point for enquiry is whether any system can be adopted to relieve the people and save the Government from further difficulties; the banishment of the mercenary troops would afford great relief to the finances; character and disposition of the Nizam; necessity of entrusting the administration to men of character and capability, of active mind and energetic will; the causes of the disorders are	

not irretrievable, nor the finances of the State irretrievable: nothing but a thorough reform, however, penetrating to every part of the State will suffice to accomplish its regeneration: the history of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces sketched	125 to 173
Sultan Ghulab dismisses 270 of his Arabs—Arrest of the Jannal of Tooprai, a notorious malefactor—General order by the Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie) regarding the attack on Brigadier-General Mackenzie	173 to 176
Proposed removal of troops from Jaunlah to Aurangabad—Arrival of Mr. Temple at Hyderabad—Speculations as to the objects of his visit—Description of the Langur procession at Hyderabad	176 to 180
The maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent and the treaties relating to it—Character of the Reformed Troops—Improvement in their equipment and discipline—Presentation of colours to the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	180 to 183
Description of the Langur procession—Detachment of men from the Hyderabad Contingent engaged on the side of the British in the Afghan War—The strength and character of the Nizam's Army—Reductions in the Reformed Troops—The Army Commission and its suggestions	183 to 194

The Berars.

Arrangements entered into for the Civil Administration of Berar, and the changes necessitated consequent on the reduction of the Nizam's Contingent—Dislodgement of Jaghirdars in the assigned districts owing to the change of administration—Services of the Jaghirdar of Ellichpore and his claims to consideration—The Nizam desires to reinstate the Jaghirdar and directs his Minister to give the British other territory in exchange for Ellichpore	197 to 200
The Assigned Districts are quietly handed over to the British Commissioner by the Talukdars—Examination of Talukdars' accounts—Lord Dalhousie's reference to Hyderabad in his minute on Indian Administration—Criticism of Mr. Yale's Administration Report for 1864-65	200 to 212
Demand by the Nizam for the restoration of the Berars and the acknowledgment by the Viceroy of his reversionary right in the kingdom of Mysore—Increase in the salaries of the officers of the Berars Commission—The Nizam's right to the surplus revenues of the districts—The Nizam's demand for the restoration of the Berars discussed	202 to 210
Disposal of the surplus revenues—Criticism of the Treaty of 1853 and of the negotiations which led up to the assignment of the districts—Rumoured offer by a Baroda banker of a loan of nine lakhs of rupees for the redemption of the Berars—Consideration of the circumstances which led up to the cession of the territory—The Nizam's reluctance to make a territorial cession in discharge of the debt due on account of the Contingent	209 to 213
Increase of the revenue of the districts under British administration—Sir Salar Jung's advocacy of the Berars question—The proposed loan by the Baroda banking firm—The Nizam's credit in the money market considered—Relation of the circumstances leading up to the assignment of the Berars—A plea for the consideration of the Nizam's claim for the restoration of the districts	213 to 218

Arguments in favour of the raising of a loan for the redemption of the Berars—The Nizam's fidelity to the alliance with the British—The maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent not provided for by territory—Grounds upon which the arguments for the retrocession of the districts are based	218 to 222
General Fraser's action in the negotiations for the cession of the Berars—Retrospect of the circumstances under which the province came into the possession of the British—Improved condition of the peasantry in the districts under British Management—Responsibility of the British Government for Chundoo Lall's misdeeds	222 to 226
The Calcutta Foreign Office decides not to reply to the representations made in regard to the restoration of the Berars, and resolves to keep the province as if no claims had been put forward for its restoration. Mr. Sandhu addresses an assembly of the principal nobles of Hyderabad at the Residency, announcing that the Government of India was displeased at the prosecution of the Nizam's claims to the restoration of the Berars and was determined not to discuss the question during the minority of the Nizam—Comments on the address	226 to 229
The circumstances attending the appointment of Chundoo Lall—Mobariz-ool-Dowlah's imprisonment in Golconda for complicity in the Wahabee conspiracy—The close of Chundoo Lall's career	229 to 231
The justice of the Nizam's claim to the Berars not invalidated by His Highness's minority—Other objections to the retrocession of the Berars considered—Rumoured design of the British Government to remove Sir Salar Jung from Hyderabad	231 to 234
The Berars held in trust and not in sovereignty by the British Government—The negotiations for the assignment of the Berars and the conditions under which the districts were transferred—Surplus Berars revenue of Secunderabad and Jaunlah due to the Nizam as a set-off to the Contingent debt—The Nizam debared by law from raising money from British subjects or Europeans	234 to 237
Denial of the alarming statements circulated with reference to the condition of affairs at Hyderabad and the action of the Resident—The repudiated authorship of the statements—Consideration of the conditions under which the Berars are held by the British Government—The action of the Foreign Office in regard to the Berars question—The refusal of the British Government to discuss the question during the Nizam's minority	237 to 244
The maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent argued to be a distinct and perpetual obligation imposed upon the Nizam's Government by treaty—Sketch of the history of the Subsidiary Force and of the Contingent—Criticism of Lord Salisbury's action in the Berars question—The Governor-General's policy towards the Nizam's Government regarded in England as a flagrant breach of good faith—The discussion of the question of the restitution of the Berars closed by the return of all Sir Salar Jung's letters on the subject	244 to 249
The Nizam not a feudatory of the British Government—Re-assertion of the Nizam's claims for the restoration of the Assigned Districts—The steps taken by the Regents to secure a recognition of the Nizam's claims to the districts—The policy of the British Government regarding the Hyderabad State Railway, and the offer of the Nizam's Government to liquidate the Berars	249 to 258
Criticism of the Treaty of 1860—Letter from Colonel Yule regarding the assignment of the Berars—Inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—Sir Salar Jung's visit to England and its connection with the Berars agitation—Sketch of the British relations with the Nizam	258 to 271

Article entitled "Sir Salar Jung and the Berars" from <i>Tinsley's Magazine</i> —Major Evans Bell's opinion regarding the assignment of the Berars—Discussion of the Berars question in England—Early relations of the British with Hyderabad State	271 to 289
Criticism of the position taken up by the English Press in reference to the Berars question—Probable discussion of the question in Parliament—Denial of the assertion that the Berars have been ruled in perpetuity—Lord Salisbury's visit to Sir Salar Jung in London said to be liable to misconstruction	289 to 295
Historical <i>résumé</i> of the British relations with the Nizam's Government—Lord Metcalfe's Hyderabad policy—British relations with the Nizam's Government—The origin and history of the Hyderabad Contingent—Lord Dalhousie's Hyderabad policy—Discussion of the Berars question	295 to 317
The object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to England—Lord Salisbury and the restoration of the Berars—Sir Salar Jung alleged to be the bearer of a formal petition for the restoration of the Berars—Repeated recommendation by Lord Salisbury for the appointment of a Commission to consider the question—Correction of misstatements made in certain newspapers with reference to the Berars question	317 to 323
The Nizam's objections to the permanent cession of the Berars—Constitution of the Commission appointed to consider the Berars question—Sir Salar Jung in London—The Nizam's right to the restoration of the Berars clearly established—Reply to the argument that the districts may be mismanaged if restored to the Nizam	323 to 329
Origin of the Hyderabad Contingent—The cession of the Shorapore State to the Nizam, an act of justice and not a gift—Original cause of the interference of the British Government in the management of the State	329 to 331
Criticism of the rumoured appointment of the Commission to consider the Berars question—Mr. Laing-Messon's article on the Berars question in <i>Macmillan's Magazine</i> —The surplus revenues of the districts—Allegation of bribery made against Sir Salar Jung in his agitation of the Berars question—Denial of the statement that an inquiry was to be made into the Nizam's claims to the Assigned Districts—No inquiry needed as the British took possession of the districts without any right to them whatever	331 to 336
Sorries of the Nizam's Government to the British during the Mutiny—The English Cabinet decides that the Berars question cannot be entertained during the minority of the Nizam—Denial given to the rumour that Sir Salar Jung intends visiting England a second time—Drought in the Berars	336 to 338
London <i>Statesman's</i> article (July 1, 1880) on the restitution of the Berar provinces—General Fraser's proposals for the reform of Hyderabad rejected by Lord Dalhousie—Extravagant expenditure on "the Nizam's Army" as it stood in 1848—Lord Dalhousie promises to reduce the establishment, but fails to do so for several years—Origin and history of the Contingent—Its connection with the financial embarrassments of the Nizam's Government—The assignment of the Berars—There was no balance against the Nizam at the time of the assignment—The Contingent valuable to the British, but not to the Nizam—The Nizam only consented to sign the Treaty of 1853 on compulsion—Consideration of the circumstances attending the conclusion of the Treaty of 1853—Sir Salar Jung's appointment to the Ministry on the death of his uncle Saraj-ool-Mouli—The good effect produced by his reforms	338 to 352

London <i>Statesman's</i> article (October 1, 1880) on the restitution of the Berar provinces—The disposal of the surplus revenues of the provinces—The Nizam's <i>corrodionary</i> right in the Mysore State—Death of the Nizam Afzal-ool-Dowla—Association of the Co-Regents in the Berars question—The Regents propose in 1872 that a cash security should be substituted for the territorial assignment of the Berars, but their offer is rejected by the Government of India in a despatch dated Simla, 24th of September 1873—Receipt of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India confirming the refusal of the Government of India to entertain the proposal of 1873—Further applications by the Co-Regents for the restitution of the Berars—The Nizam's claim to the restitution unanswerable—Intimidation of Sir Salar Jung by the Calcutta Foreign Office—The Resident at Hyderabad refuses to receive any further communications from the Co-Regents on the subject of the Berars—History and antecedents of Vikar-ool-Oumrah—The Nizam Afzal-ool-Dowla dismisses Sir Salar Jung from office—Vikar-ool-Oumrah's connection with the conspiracy to oust Sir Salar Jung from office—Persuasion of Mrs. Davidson—Vikar-ool-Oumrah prohibited from appearing at the Nizam's durbar—His subsequent restoration to favour and appointment as Co-Regent—Mr. Saunders' address to the Hyderabad nobles at the Residency—Disastrous political results of Vikar-ool-Oumrah's appointment	352 to 363
Article in the London <i>Statesman</i> of January 1, 1882, entitled "Rabel"—The argument that the Nizam either acquiesced in, or was indifferent to, the British occupation of Berars disproved—The allegation that the late Shumso-ool-Oumrah was indifferent about the Berars and acquiesced in their retention, denied	363 to 367
London <i>Statesman's</i> article (July 1, 1881) on the restitution of the Berar provinces—"A Tale of Shumso"—Historical <i>résumé</i> of the British relations with the Hyderabad Government—The burden imposed by the necessity of supporting the Contingent the cause of the Nizam's financial embarrassments—Frequent changes of Ministry—Mortgage of the Nizam's Jewels to supply funds for the pay of the Contingent—Payment of the Contingent from the Residency treasury—The Nizam's extreme aversion to a territorial cession on account of the Contingent—Deceitful conduct of the Residency authorities in alleging that orders had been issued for the movement of troops on Hyderabad when no such orders had been issued—Betrayal of the Nizam by Ismail-ool-Doon and conclusion of the Treaty of 1853—The Nizam's efforts after restitution—Loyalty of the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung to the British during the Mutiny—Rejection of the Nizam's offer to substitute a pecuniary for a territorial guarantee for the support of the Contingent—Lord Salisbury's Hyderabad policy—Mr. Saunders' breakfast table harangue to the Hyderabad nobles—Detailed history of Sir Salar Jung's subsequent endeavours to secure the restitution of the Berars—Hyderabad excluded from the programme of the Prince of Wales's tour in India—Inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—Sir Salar Jung visits England and is accorded permission to submit a complete statement of the case for the restitution of the Berars—Presentation of the statement—Treatment of Sir Salar Jung and the Nizam at the Delhi Assemblies—Death of the Amer-ik-Kaboor, Shumso-ool-Oumrah, and appointment of Vikar-ool-Oumrah as Co-Regent in his stead—His unsuitability for the post—His connection with the attack on the Residency—Sir Salar Jung objects to Vikar-ool-Oumrah's appointment and proposes the appointment of Khasro-ool-Dowla as Co-Regent in his stead—Sir Salar Jung is informed that if he does not acquiesce in the final orders of the Government of India in reference to the appointment of a Co-Regent, he will	

be deported to Madras—Sir Salar Jung yields to the Government of India, but disclaims all responsibility for the appointment—Sir Salar Jung signs a paper pledging both the Regents not to agitate the question of the Berars during the Nizam's minority—Dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung's private secretary—The Secretary of State replies to Sir Salar Jung's appeal by informing him that the consideration of the Berars question would be postponed until the Nizam came of age—Vikar-ul-Oumrah attempts to wrest from his nephews a portion of their ancestral estates—Support of his pretensions by Sir Richard Meade and Major Egan Smith—Vikar-ul-Oumrah lays claim to the Jehannum gardens—The nephews submit to the claim on certain conditions—Vikar-ul-Oumrah advances claims to other districts belonging to his nephews—The Resident supports the claims—Anarchy in the districts owing to the contending claims of rival parties—Inquiry at the Residency into Vikar-ul-Oumrah's claims to his nephews' estates—Presentation of an appeal to the Foreign Office by the nephews against the Resident's decision—Prevalence of rumours at Hyderabad "fatal to the character both of the Resident and Major Egan Smith."—Sir Salar Jung consents to allow his nephew to be appointed to conduct the mock inquiry set up to justify the Amer's transactions—Bad effects produced on the Nizam by his evil surroundings—Death of the elder of Shams-ul-Oumrah's nephews—Outrage on his remains by an armed force in the pay of Vikar-ul-Oumrah—Demand for an inquiry into the charges against Sir Richard Meade...	367 to 398
Article from the <i>London Statesman</i> (September 30th, 1881)—Excessive cost of the administration of the Berars—The disposal of the surplus revenues of the districts—Extract from Edwin Arnold's "Monquies of India's Administration of British India"—The origin of the Contingent—Relation of the circumstances leading up to the assignment of the Berars ...	398 to 406
Extracts from Major Egan Smith's "Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy."—Copy of all treaties and engagements between the Nizam and the British Government and of all correspondence between the two Governments relative to the assigned districts, together with an account of the income and expenditure of the districts and of the cost of the Contingent ...	406 to 409
Letter dated 6th July 1859, from Colonel Davidson to the Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding financial statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Berars from June 1853 to 30th April 1858—Result shows a deficit against the Nizam of Rs. 3,31,612-14-11—steady increase of the revenue from Rs. 34,59,734-5-1 in the first to Rs. 42,71,388 in the last year—Customs duties to the extent of Rs. 14,29,518-5-8 remitted since 1854-55 ...	409 to 412
Letter dated 9th July 1860, from Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel Davidson, acknowledging receipt of the latter's letter, and expressing an opinion that as the Government of India were bound to furnish the Nizam with yearly accounts it was not creditable that it had not been done...	412 to 413
Letter dated 7th July 1860, from the Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Davidson, expressing the thanks of the Government of India to the Nizam for his services during the Mutiny, requesting His Highness's acceptance of presents valued at a lakh of rupees, owing to His Highness's peripatety the lapsed state of Shornapore, and requesting certain modifications in the Treaty of 1853.	413 to 416
Letter dated 5th January 1861 from Lord Canning to Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Secretary of State for India, forwarding documents relating to the negotiations preceding the completion of the Treaty of 1860, and stating that the Nizam readily agreed to most of the proposals made to him, but	

was unwilling to dispense with the obligation of the British Government to render accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts, although he ultimately consented to do so on its being explained to him that the Government of India desired to hold the districts in trust and not in sovereignty, and that they "would be restored to him in entirety whatever it should seem fit to the two Governments to terminate the engagement under which the Contingent was kept up."—Enumeration of the terms finally agreed upon ...	416 to 418
Letter dated 6th August 1860, from Colonel Davidson to the Secretary to the Government of India, relating to the subject of the accounts of the Contingent—Letter dated 12th August 1860, from Colonel Davidson to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the Nizam's objections to the proposed arrangements for the Treaty of 1860, ...	418 to 422
Translation of a note dated 21st July 1860, from the Resident to the Minister, requesting the Nizam to accept presents from the Governor-General to the value of a lakh of rupees and to enter into the arrangements for the conclusion of the Treaty of 1860—Translation of a note dated 11th August 1860, from Sir Salar Jung to Colonel Davidson, announcing the Nizam's acceptance of the Viceroy's presents and agreeing in the main to the arrangements of the Treaty of 1860—Further correspondence on the same subject ...	422 to 425
Letter dated 5th September 1860, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad, regarding the rendering of the accounts of the Assigned Districts and the management of the districts—Draft of the treaty of 1860 ...	425 to 428
Letter dated 5th September 1860, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Nagpore, requesting him to depute an officer to take possession of the Godavery districts when the Nizam's Government made them over. Correspondence relating to the proposed frontier line of the new districts.	428 to 430
Copy of telegram dated 29th September 1860, from Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad, stating that the Government expects that as the Nizam has absolutely agreed to the cession of the Godavery districts he will not recede from that position—Copy of telegram dated 12th October 1860, from the Resident to the Foreign Secretary, stating that the Nizam adheres to his determination to require the surplus revenue of the Berars and does not consent to the Berars being put under the Commissioner of Nagpore. Letter from Colonel Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Foreign Secretary, stating the result of his interviews with the Nizam with reference to the treaty of 1860.—Further correspondence on the subject, including a letter from the Nizam to the Resident, accepting in the main the agreements proposed to him, and a letter from the Foreign Secretary to the Resident, announcing that the Government of India will not press the points to which His Highness objects—Lieutenant Glasford appointed to the charge of the districts on the left bank of the Godavery ...	430 to 443
Letter dated 7th December 1860, from Colonel Davidson to the Foreign Secretary forwarding supplemental treaty entered into that day between the Nizam and the British Government—Translation of a letter dated 7th December 1860, from Sir Salar Jung to the Resident, expressing, on behalf of the Nizam, his feelings of friendship towards the British Government and his satisfaction at the conclusion of the treaty.—Further correspondence relating to the treaty, to the districts restored to the Nizam, and to the revenues of the Berars...	443 to 445

Letter dated 10th May 1855, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the result of a second interview with the Nizam held on the 7th May.—Letter dated 13th May 1855, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the result of an interview with Shams-ul-Oumrah regarding the projected treaty at which the latter, on behalf of the Nizam proposed that districts should be made over to him (Shams-ul-Oumrah) and the Resident jointly	605 to 611
Letter dated 14th May 1855, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the results of a second interview with Shams-ul-Oumrah and intimating that Saraj-ul-Mulk had gained over to his interests the famous Boosa-ood-Deen	611 to 614
Letter dated 19th May 1855, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, relating how, through the instrumentality of Boosa-ood-Deen, the Nizam was ultimately induced to acquiesce to the treaty—Terms of the treaty.	614 to 619
Letter dated 21st May 1855, forwarding copy of the treaty entered into with the Nizam	619 to 622
Minute dated 2nd April 1855 by Sir P. Currie, Bart., concurring in the terms of Lord Dalhousie's minute, and expressing an opinion that owing to the constitution and character of the Contingent, it ought not to be employed in taking possession of territory to be provided for the pay of the Contingent against the Nizam's will—Minute dated 4th April 1855 by the Hon. J. Lewis on the same subject—Treaty concluded at Hyderabad on the 21st May 1855	622 to 624
Letter dated 22nd May 1855, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, reporting what occurred at the Durbar at which the treaty was signed.	629 to 631
Minute dated 30th May 1855, by Lord Dalhousie, summarising the provisions of the treaty and ratifying the same	631 to 634
Minutes by the Hon. J. Lewis and the Hon. J. Dorin, with reference to the treaty—Minute by the Governor-General concurred in by the Members of Council, regarding a discrepancy between the schedule sent by Colonel Low and that estimated by General Fraser, and pointing out the course to be followed under the circumstances	635 to 637
Letter dated 19th June 1855, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government, announcing the signature of the treaty by the Nizam, explaining the apparent, but not real, discrepancy between the estimates made by General Fraser himself of the value of certain districts and intimating that the Nizam urged his claim to the Akbari revenues of Secunderabad	637 to 639
Letter dated 2nd September 1855, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, announcing the peaceable transfer of the Assigned Districts to the British, dealing with certain difficulties connected with the determination of the boundaries of the districts, and giving an estimate of the revenue at the time of the transfer	639 to 643
Minute dated 20th September 1855, by the Governor-General, expressing gratification at the peaceable transfer of the Assigned Districts, observing that more territory has been taken than is required, and expressing an opinion that the districts to the extent of the difference between the amount required for the pay of the Contingent and the amount received from the districts should be restored.	644 to 645
Minutes by the Hon. Colonel Low, the Hon. J. Lewis and the Hon. J. Dorin, concurring in the Governor-General's opinion that territory representing the surplus revenues of the districts should be restored—Further minute by the Governor-General to the same effect—Letter dated 18th October 1855, from the	

Secretary to the Government of India to Major Davidson, Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, conveying instructions for the restoration of the Balghat Berar in accordance with the Governor-General's minute	615 to 646
Letter dated 22nd November 1855, announcing that the Balghat Berar had been restored to the Nizam	646 to 648
Return to an address of the House of Commons dated 20th August, 1867, for "copies of any correspondence that may have passed since the year 1865 between the Nizam's Government and the Indian Government on the subject of the cession of Berar; and of the political section of the administration reports for 1861 and 1862, made by Colonel Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad	648
Despatch dated 14th February 1867, from the Governor-General in Council to the Right Hon. Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for India, forwarding copy of papers relative to the Nizam's proposition for the restoration of the Berars, states that the alleged claims of the Nizam against the British Government were found after careful inquiry to have no existence, and drawing with the Nizam's claim to the expected legal sovereignty of the Mysore State	648 to 650
Letter dated 14th November 1866, from Sir George Yule to the Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding copy of a letter dated 27th October from Sir Salar Jung, demanding the restoration of the Berars, and dealing with the arguments used by Sir Salar Jung in his letter—Sir Salar Jung's letter complains of the neglect of the British Government to furnish accounts of the Assigned Districts and to pay over the surplus revenues of the districts as provided by treaty; states that the Nizam's Government requires the restoration of the Berars to provide means for necessary reforms; and claims a share in the expected legal sovereignty of Mysore and a share in the revenues of Goomsoor and Kurnool	650 to 655
Letter dated 15th February 1867, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad, acknowledging the receipt of Sir Salar Jung's letter, and stating that after careful consideration, the Viceroy has come to the conclusion that the claims urged by Sir Salar Jung "are altogether baseless and unsupported by a shadow of right," and that the "spirit of extravagant assertion which pervades Sir Salar Jung's letter, unworthy alike of his princely master's dignity and of his own reputation for enlightened statesmanship, leaves the Governor-General in Council no alternative but to require that the future communications of the Hyderabad Durbar shall be framed in a tone more serious and circumspect." Examination of the circumstances which are said to have given the Nizam rights co-ordinate with those of the British Government in the territories of Goomsoor, Kurnool and Mysore respectively	655 to 668
Letter dated 9th April 1867, from the Governor-General in Council to Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Secretary of State for India, forwarding a communication from the Government of Fort St. George, reporting the extent of military assistance rendered by the Hyderabad Government in the campaigns of 1855-56 and 1859, respectively. Further papers relating to the same subject	668 to 675
Letter dated 31st May 1867, from the Secretary of State for India to Governor General of India in Council, acknowledging the receipt of the correspondence relating to the restoration of the Berars and concurring in the Governor-General's conclusions on the several points touched upon	675
Extract from Colonel Davidson's Administration Report for 1860-61—Political Section	675 to 677
Article in the <i>Friend of India and Statesman</i> , dealing with the question of the restitution of the Berars	677 to 682

Sir Salar Jung.

The Marquis of Harrington agrees with Sir Richard Mordaunt's desire that there should be an official inquiry into the charges brought against him by the Statesman...	682 to 683
Sir David Wedderburn proposes to move the House of Commons for a return of papers relating to Hyderabad—The Marquis of Harrington's reply to a question relative to the charges against Sir Richard Mordaunt—Sir Stuart Bayley's departure from Hyderabad to England...	683 to 684
The Marquis of Harrington states, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that from an inquiry made by the Government they were of opinion that it was conclusively proved by papers in their possession that Sir Richard Mordaunt had acted under the orders and in entire accordance with the wishes of the Government of India—Mr. Reid gives notice in the House of Commons that he will move an address to the Queen, asking Her Majesty to disband the Contingent and restore the Berars...	691 to 692
Unmolested restoration of the Berars on the Nizam attaining his majority—Increase of the revenue of the Hyderabad state from thirty to ninety lakhs under Sir Salar Jung's administration—Corruption in the Nizam's Dominions—Proposed visit of the Nizam to England...	692 to 696
Extract from Colonel Mordaunt Taylor's "Story of My Life"—The writer proceeds to Nuldroog on the assignment of the Berars and takes possession of the district placed under his charge—Description and history of Nuldroog—Boundaries of the district placed under his charge—Settlement of the district—Judicial Administration—Suppression of density—Oppressed and impoverished condition of the cultivators of the district on his taking charge—Introduction of a regular system of village accounts—Difficulties of the administration...	696 to 707
Increased cultivation of land—establishment of a new market town at Kelanga—Account of revenue collections—Distress in the districts—Visit of the Resident—His approval of the administrative work in the Nuldroog district—Departure of Lord Dalhousie—Opinion as to the character of his administration—Appointment of Mr. T. N. Malley as Chief Commissioner—The cave temples of Khareza—Death of Mr. Buxley—Measurements for the completion of the Bhatnagar embankment—Visit of Colonel Davidson, the new Resident...	707 to 715
Appointment of Colonel Taylor to the Deputy Commissionership of North Berar—Proceeds to Boudhina to take up his appointment—Revenue survey operations—Nominated settlement officer and surveyor in chief to the Assigned Districts—Subsequently appointed Deputy Commissioner of Berar—Presentation of a Marathi address—Proceeds to Junnah—Adventures at Shahjurgah with mutineers—Arrival at Junnah—Despatch of the Hyderabad Contingent to Central India to operate against the rebels—Hyderabad during the Mutiny...	715 to 724
Colonel Taylor proceeds to Boudhina, and is well received by the people—Description of Boudhina—Alarm and uneasiness of the people after the fall of Delhi and Lucknow—The position of the Berars—Loyalty of the Rajpoots of Akola—Corruption amongst the <i>shikaris</i> —Unsettled condition of the country and prevalence of vague rumours—Flattering letter received from Mr. Malley regarding the condition of the Nuldroog district—Ordered to Hyderabad and appointed Commissioner of Shikarpur...	724 to 729
Unmolested renewal of the demand for the restoration of the Berars on the accession to power of the Liberal Ministry—Statement of the circumstances attending the cession of the districts—Improvement of the revenue receipts...	729 to 732
Discussion of the Berar-question...	732 to 737

Assignment of Mr. Dighton's districts to Salar Jung at the age of about eighteen years—Death of Burji-ool-Moak; Salar Jung mentioned as his probable successor—A strong party headed by Burlan-ool-Doon, Maza Jemala and Lala Bahadur, use all their influence to secure Salar Jung's appointment—Lala Bahadur promises the Nizam that if the appointment is made he will provide His Highness with thirteen lakhs within two months...	1 to 4
Investiture of Salar Jung as Minister, and Rajah Narinda as peishdar—Doubts regarding the propriety of the appointments—Salar Jung 25 years 2 months old at the time of his appointment—His rigid regard for truth, and the general popularity of his actions—Dismissal of mercenaries...	4 to 7
Salar Jung refuses to sign certain fraudulent papers presented by Lala Bahadur—Unmolested payment of money to the Nizam by Salar Jung as a thank-offering for his appointment—Salar Jung presents the Nizam with a plan of reforms for sanction—Discussions in the Ministry owing to Lala Bahadur's opposition to the Minister's measures...	7 to 9
Sketch of Salar Jung's character—His marriage—The difficulties of his position fifteen months after his appointment as Minister—Attempted assassination of Salar Jung by Jehangir Ali, a retainer of Qumut-ool-Moak, whilst leaving the palace with Colonel Davidson...	9 to 11
The Nizam's anxiety for the safety of his Minister and the Resident—The Nizam requests permission of the British Government to dismiss Salar Jung—Conference between the Nizam and the Resident—The Nizam informs Shams-ool-Donnah that Qumut-ool-Moak presented him to seek the dismissal of Salar Jung—Vitalul How, who prepared the financial statements charging the Minister with embezzlement, is ordered into the presence of the Nizam, but before the order can be carried out he is assassinated...	11 to 14
The ladies of the Nizam's zenana clamour against Salar Jung's dismissal—Later accounts prove that Vitalul How committed suicide—The Nizam is reconciled to his Minister—The Governor-General informs the Nizam that he cannot permit Salar Jung's removal from office...	14 to 16
Salar Jung has a fall from his horse and is severely bruised—Improvement of the State finances through Salar Jung's exertions—Title of G.C.S.I. conferred on Salar Jung—Sir Salar Jung's elixir—Resignation of Sir Salar Jung in consequence of a disagreement with the Nizam—Comments on the intrigues which brought about the resignation...	16 to 20
Statement of the disputes between Sir Salar Jung and his master—Origin of the disputes explained—Vikar-ool-Donnah renews the Nizam against disagreeing with Sir Salar Jung's services—Resignation of Sir Salar Jung at the Eod durbar...	20 to 22
The Resident's explanation of the causes of the rupture between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung—Sir G. U. Yule's account of what passed at the interview he had with the Nizam regarding Sir Salar Jung's resignation—Reply of the Nizam to the Viceroy's address concerning Sir Salar Jung's resignation—The Nizam decorates his Minister with jewels worth Rs. 50,000 at the Resazana durbar...	22 to 28

Inspection of the arsenal by the Minister and the Resident—Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung whilst returning from a visit to the Nizam—Proclamation by the Nizam prohibiting the carrying of arms within the city of Hyderabad—Execution of Sir Salar Jung's would-be assassin—Alleged raising of Sir Salar Jung for the appointment of corrupt judges—Persistent attempts to traduce and disgrace Sir Salar Jung—Expected opening of the Khamsam Railway by Sir Salar Jung ...	30 to 46
Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Bombay—Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Aurangabad—Criticism of Earl Mayo's speech at the opening of the Hyderabad State Railway—State dinner to Sir Salar Jung at Calcutta—Sir Salar Jung's reforms—Dedication of the Nizam with the K.C.S.I. insignia ...	46 to 55
Sir Salar Jung's second visit to Bombay—His visit to Calcutta—His treatment of the <i>Decca Times</i> —Sir Salar Jung arrives at Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales—He visits the Viceroy in Bombay—Visit of the Prince of Wales to Sir Salar Jung—Departure of Sir Salar Jung from Bombay ...	55 to 62
Renowned visit of Sir Salar Jung to England—Speculations regarding the object of the visit—Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay en route for England—Arrangements for the government of Hyderabad during the Minister's absence ...	62 to 69
Sir Salar Jung's visit to the Pope—Sketches of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>Standard</i> and the <i>Times</i> —Letter by Major-General Hill regarding Sir Salar Jung's loyalty to British interests during the Mutiny period ...	69 to 74
Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in England—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>Morning Post</i> —Sir Salar Jung's salute at Rome—His stay in Paris prolonged owing to a fall on the staircase of the Grand Hotel—His reception in England—Presentation of an address by the Municipal Corporation of Folkestone—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>World</i> —The accident at Paris—The Bears Question—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>Saturday Review</i> ...	74 to 83
Presentation of Sir Salar Jung to the Queen—Degree of D.C.L. conferred on Sir Salar Jung by the Oxford University—Visit to the Woolwich Arsenal and other places of interest—Reply to an address from the East India Association—Arrival at Trentham Hall on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland ...	83 to 91
Expected return to India—Object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to England—Dinner given by Sir Salar Jung in London to distinguished persons—Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London to Sir Salar Jung—Presentation of an address by the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce ...	91 to 97
Sir Salar Jung's knowledge of the English language—His advocacy of the Bears Question in England—His departure from Paris en route for Bombay—His comparison of Paris with London—Result of the mission to England—The address from the city of Manchester—Comments on the reception of Sir Salar Jung in England—Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England ...	97 to 105
Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England—Presentation of an address by the Anjuman-i-Islam—Arrival at Hyderabad ...	105 to 116
Criticism of Lord Mayo's speech in presenting the Freedom of the City to Sir Salar Jung—Treatment of Sir Salar Jung in England by the officials of the India House—Accident to Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad ...	116 to 123
Dismissal of Mr. Obidat, Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary, by the Government of India—Strained relations between Sir Salar Jung and the Co-Regent, Shams-ud-Daulah—Interference of the Co-Regent with Sir Salar Jung's proposals ...	123 to 131
...	131 to 135

Employment of Hindoostances at Hyderabad—Attacks on Sir Salar Jung's character—British relations with Sir Salar Jung considered—The Co-Regent's nephews employed in the administration ...	135 to 138
Succession of the Nawab Vikar-ud-Daulah to the Co-Regency—His arbitrary proceedings—His proceedings in connection with the seizure of the estates of his nephews—Sir Richard Temple's opinion of Sir Salar Jung's administration ...	138 to 142
Appointment of a Judicial Commission at Hyderabad—Contemplated seizure and imprisonment of Sir Salar Jung by Lord Lytton's Government—Sir Salar Jung denies the authenticity of the statement that he was threatened with deportation by the Resident ...	142 to 145
Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Simla—Return to Hyderabad—Employment of Hindoostances in the public service—Visit of Sir Salar Jung and Sir Richard Mesle to Aurangabad—Sir Salar Jung's sons' visit to England ...	145 to 154
Address by Sir Salar Jung on education—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's life ...	154 to 156
Administration report of the Dominions of H. H. the Nizam by H. E. the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. ...	157 to 183
Translation of a diary kept by Sir Salar Jung during his tour in the Aurangabad Districts ...	185 to 207
Sketch of Sir Salar Jung from "Men at the Time"—His visit to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales ...	207 to 209
Mutiny of 1857.	
Unmanned disaffection amongst the native troops and apprehension of disturbances in the city—Posting of placards inciting the people to rebellion—Disturbances in the principal mosque at Hyderabad—Measures for the defence of the Residency—Energetic conduct of Salar Jung in adopting precautions to prevent an outbreak—A solitary fair arrested and handed over to the Resident—Peaceful conduct of the Arabs ...	213 to 214
Attack on the Residency by a body of city Mussulmans and a number of mutinous troopers from Aurangabad—Repulse of the insurgents—Colonel Davidson obtains reinforcements for the defence of the Residency—Salar Jung and Shams-ud-Daulah take adequate measures for the defence of the Residency during the Mahrour of 1857—Fortification of the Residency ...	214 to 216
The Rajah of Shorapur proves refractory and refuses to disband a body of Robillas and Arms in his service—Movement of troops towards Shorapur—The Zemindar of Malkere rebels against the Government, and encloses with the Rajah of Shorapur—Proposed transfer of the Shorapur territory to the Nizam for his standstill loyalty to the British cause—The Rajah of Shorapur's troops attacked and defeated by a British force under Captain Wynndham—The Rajah subsequently proceeds to Hyderabad and delivers himself up—Capitulation of Malkere and arrest of the principal rebel ...	216 to 219
Expected attack on the Residency—Salar Jung's preparations for its defence—Trial of the Rajah of Shorapur—Capture of Kopalbhog from a force of mutineers—Outbreaks in the Southern Mahratta Country—Despatch of troops from Hyderabad to co-operate with the Bombay troops—The ravings in the Southern Mahratta Country attributed to the disclosures consequent upon the arrest of the Rajah of Shorapur—Necessity of immediate measures for the defence of Hyderabad ...	219 to 225

Colonel Davidson's order to the Hyderabad Contingent on their return from active service against the mutineers—Execution of Tinsuk Hossain, the jemadar of the Shompoor State—Sir Salar Jung's measures for the defence of the Residency during the Mutiny of 1858—Reading of the Queen's Proclamation at Hyderabad—The Hyderabad Contingent ordered to march against surrounding Rohillas and to operate against Tantia Topoi's forces on the north-west frontier of the Nizam's Dominions	220 to 222
Urgent necessity for the defence of Hyderabad city—Tantia Topoi's movements in and about the Nizam's Dominions—Molayee sacked and destroyed—Intrigues at Hyderabad—A Montevic preaches at Hyderabad and denounces the Delhi Mutineers as Wahabees, Jews in the guise of Mussulmans, who by their false teaching brought disgrace and degradation upon the Mahomedan faith... ..	222 to 225
Depredations by Rohillas alleged to be under the command of British agents of Tantia Topoi—Sir Hugh Ross moves out towards Ajanta and drives off the plundering Rohillas—Defeat of rebels by Brigadier Hills' force at Kissore—Escape of Tova Bax Khan from confinement—Outbreak in the Aurangabad jail—Tova Bax Khan shot and his body hung in chains—Attack on a body of the Nizam's troops at Harkumbli by Rohillas—Bareilly and other places to be destroyed for harbouring Rohillas—Disturbance at Degri owing to the forcible seizure of the place by Shaik Ahmed and a body of Arabs—Issue of a circular to district officers directing them to co-operate with Sir Hugh Ross's force	225 to 229
Discovery of treasonable correspondence at Harloo—The Nizam's good feeling on the occasion of the attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung and the Resident—His precautions to prevent a recurrence of the event—Fabrication of false reports tending to incite the Nizam's hostility towards the English—Punishment of district officers for abetting the depredations of Rohillas—The conspiracy disclosed by the discovery of the treasonable correspondence at Harloo	229 to 231
Colonel Davidson requires the Nizam to dismiss those persons from his court and capital who had shown themselves openly hostile to the English—The Nizam throws difficulties in the way of carrying out the measure—Bax Khan and Mosleim Ibrahim, two of the four persons specially mentioned by the Resident, are exiled to their jaghirs—Expected disturbances at Hyderabad—Troops despatched to the Mecca Mosque by Salar Jung to preserve the peace	231 to 234
Capture of the Raja of Sattara by Captain Murney—Attack at Kokstapilly on Captain McIntire by a horseman of the Hessals of the Hyderabad Contingent—The Nizam calls nine men of his brother's establishment to their jaghirs—The Raja of Kovlas gives himself up—Montevic Kilbuck's preaching against Wahabee doctrines—Capture of Alla-ool-Deen, the prime mover of the insurrection of the 17th July 1857—The trial of conspirators—Trial of Alla-ool-Deen	233 to 235
Departure of Alla-ool-Deen for Tenni—Sentence on mutineers—Captain Jackson, a pensioned officer of the British Government, expelled from Hyderabad territory for sending a telegram to the Government of India to the effect that Salar Jung gave asylum to a rebel prince of Delhi	235 to 237
Trial of Khotab Khan for being concerned in the attack on the Residency—Continued depredations by Rohillas—Disturbances in the city—Arrest of four persons for abetting the Caliphs, the Nizam and Salar Jung—Native opinion regarding Hyderabad feeling towards the British	237 to 240
Captain Pedler marches from Aurangabad to attack rebel Bheels—Return of the exiled nobles from their jaghirs—Subsequent expulsion of two of the nobles by the Nizam's orders—Compensation demanded by the British for the plunder of Nalabage by Rohillas	240 to 245
Restoration of the Bidchoor and Dharwar districts—Cession of a small tract of land on the Gohavery to the British—The Nizam's Government requests that the surplus revenues of the Berars may be paid to it—The Government of India declines to admit of any modification of the terms upon which the Restored Districts are handed over to the Nizam—The Nizam contemplates declining the acceptance of the Restored Districts upon the terms proposed	245 to 246
The Nizam renews his request for the surplus revenues of the Berars—The British Government declines to the Nizam's request—The Nizam proposes to appropriate the surplus revenues thus available to his private use—Salar Jung's financial difficulties in consequence of this decision—Apprehension of supposed rebels—Salar Jung's isolation in consequence of his attachment to the British... ..	246 to 248
Conspiracy by Ram Rao in Hyderabad territory—Reward offered for his apprehension—Alleged complicity of the Arab chief in the conspiracy—The possibilities of a rising considered—The pursuit of Ram Rao—Renowned connection of influential Sahookars with the rebel—Escape of Ram Rao's co-adjutor—Attempted apprehension of Juvahar Hossain, a Lucknow rebel, at West Bangalore—His escape and subsequent capture in the Dharwar district—Arrest of a rebel at Moombah by a detachment of the Contingent	248 to 253
Circulation of <i>chupatties</i> in Hyderabad territory—Capture of a Brahmin at Barsoo supposed to be the Rao Salib of Hyderabad—Trial of Kishan Rao—Wahabee doctrines at Hyderabad—The disturbances at Hyderabad on the outbreak of the Mutiny—The attack on the Residency	253 to 258
Extract from Malleson's "History of the Indian Mutiny" comprising a brief résumé of Hyderabad history; remarks on the bad feeling produced on the population by the news from the North-West; a description of the attack on the Residency; repulse of the rebels and the capture of the leaders; the good effect produced by the defeat; loyalty of the Nizam; arrival of reinforcements; suggested employment of the Hyderabad Contingent in Central India; success of Colonel Davidson's policy; disturbances at Shorapoor; attack on Captain Wyndham's force by the Rajah of Shorapoor; Major Hughes arrives to the rescue, and defeats the rebels, who retire into the city; flight of the Rajah to Hyderabad; Malleson enters Shorapoor; the tranquillity of the Deccan mainly assured by the Nizam and Salar Jung	258 to 266
Colonel Meadows Taylor's account of the Mutiny extracted from his "Story of My Life"—The Rajah of Shorapoor's defection, capture, trial and death	266 to 267

Prince of Wales's Tour, and Incidents connected therewith.

The inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay discussed—Renowned acceptance of an invitation to visit Hyderabad by the Prince of Wales—Treatment of the Hyderabad State by the Indian Foreign Office—the assignment of the Berars and the policy followed in the construction of the Hyderabad State Railway instanced in proof of the arbitrary action of the Government of India	267 to 269
Correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and the Resident relating to the inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—Criticism of the correspondence by the London <i>Daily News</i> —The Viceroy comments to the Nizam's absence from Bombay at the Prince of Wales's reception... ..	269 to 268

Condemnation of the treaty adopted by Mr. Saunders in conducting the correspondence with Sir Salar Jung—The decision of the Prince of Wales not to visit Hyderabad considered in reference to the alleged dangerous condition of the city—Publication of a portion of the correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders by the <i>Times of India</i> —Letter from Sir Salar Jung expressing surprise at the publication	308 to 322
Controversy regarding the sincerity of the reasons alleged for the inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales—Mr. Saunders resigns the Civil Service—The relations of the Foreign Office with the Hyderabad Government considered—History of the circumstances attending the resignation of Mr. Saunders	322 to 331

Politics.

The policy of expelling the Araks from Hyderabad territory considered—Abuses of the currency system—The Nizam's method of communication with the Governor-General considered—General Fraser, contrary to the usual etiquette, leaves Hyderabad without taking leave of the Nizam—The Nizam's reconciliation with Saraj-ul-Mulk—General Fraser remonstrates against the proposed assignment of Kowal Bahadur Bonda to Sultan Nawaz-ul-Mulk	335 to 349
Expected appointment of a Minister to act under the control of the Resident—Speculations regarding the probable interference of the British in the Nizam's Government—The relaxation of the Contingent necessary to relieve the unsatisfactory state of the finances—Remuneration of officers from the Court of Directors for the annexation of the Hyderabad State	339 to 345
The Nizam's objections to receiving the insignia of the Star of India considered in relation to his position with the British Government—The conspiracy initiated by the Hon Sahib disposes the necessity of the British Government keeping an eye on Hyderabad to prevent the possibility of a rising	345 to 355
Sir Richard Temple's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency—Description of Hyderabad and character of its inhabitants—Saraj-ul-Mulk's confidence with the Resident and the resources of circulation regarding it—The payment of the debt due to the British Government by the Nizam—Saraj-ul-Mulk's report by the Nizam to obtain further time for payment from the Resident—Speculations for the better government of the Nizam's dominions	345 to 349
The Resident has an audience of the Nizam regarding the non-payment of the debt due to the British Government—The Resident proposes that English officers should be appointed to manage the finances of the State—The Nizam's objections to the proposal—International law cited as a justification for the annexation of the Hyderabad State	349 to 352
The Resident requests the Nizam to raise certain forts in his territory and to reduce the strength of his troops—Remuneration of territory by the Nizam for the payment of the debt due to the British	352 to 354
Severe letter from Lord Dalhousie to the Nizam complaining of the ill-usage the British Government had received at his hands, informing him that the power of the English could annihilate him (the Nizam) in a moment, and demanding an assignment of territory to satisfy the claims of the British Government—The projected alienation of territory causes great consternation in Hyderabad—Saraj-ul-Mulk is re-appointed minister—His project for the discharge of the debt due to the British—Objections urged against the alienation of territory—The Governor-General's letter—Events consequent upon its receipt	354 to 357

The projected alienation of territory postponed owing to the Nizam entering into an arrangement for the payment of the debt—General Fraser withdraws from the acceptance of these conditions—The Resident's interviews with the Nizam regarding the payment of the Contingent—Epilogue of the Governor-General's letter	357 to 361
The Governor-General's demand as to the dismissal of troops—The Minister submits to the Nizam a project for retrenchment and reform—The Governor-General prohibits recruiting in the Contingent—The Nizam declines to accede to the Governor-General's demand for the dismissal of the Araks—The <i>Times</i> on Hyderabad affairs—The total demands of the British Government amount in November 1851 to £800,000, half of which has either been paid or adequately secured—Origin of the debt	361 to 363
The Nizam's financial embarrassments due to the heavy expenditure on the Contingent and necessary forces—The Government of India requests the Nizam to allow an increase of the area of its cantonments for the better management of its police and abode departments	363 to 368
Saraj-ul-Mulk waits upon the Resident to announce the Nizam's assent to the treaty proposed to him—Criticism of the arrangements provided for by the treaty—Arrival of Mr. Dushay and his presentation to the Nizam—The British Government demands the circulation of a uniform currency in the Nizam's Dominions and the trial of prisoners guilty of offences against its subjects	368 to 368
The Nizam is disposed to adopt the first suggestion, but declines to adopt the last—Obstructive conduct of the Nizam and his advisers—The power of the Araks in Hyderabad—The Nizam objects to receive the insignia of the Star of India—Arrival of presents from the British Government to the Nizam and his leading advisers—Acceptance by the Nizam of the presents—Return gifts to the British officers	368 to 374
The Nizam's scruples regarding the acceptance of the insignia of the Star of India settled—Plaques posted in the Nizam's and Minister's palaces charging them with becoming Christians by accepting the insignia of the Star of India—Vexatiousness of the Nizam in accepting the insignia—Investiture of the Nizam with the insignia—Preparation of a present for the Governor-General by the Nizam—Arrival of Mr. Yule—Sir Salar Jung's administration	371 to 374
The Nizam's proposals for the return of the Benars—Mr. Temple presents his credentials and forwards a letter of expostulation and advice from the Viceroy—Review of Hyderabad history by Captain Hastings Fraser	374 to 392
Reminiscences of Hyderabad in 1853—History of the mortgage of the Nizam's Jewels and of Mr. Dighton's Bank—Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad—Appointment of Colonel Lumsden as Assistant Resident at Hyderabad	392 to 404
The Government of India intimates to Sir Salar Jung that they refuse to discuss the Nizam's claims to the restoration of the Benars during the Nizam's minority—The principal modes of Hyderabad addressed by the Resident as a breakfast given at the Residency—Defence of the retention of the Benars by the British Government	404 to 408
The Nizam's refusal to meet the Prince of Wales—Sir Richard Temple's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency discussed—Mr. Saunders' resignation of the Hyderabad Residency and its connection with the controversy regarding the ability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales—Remuneration appointment of Sir Lewis Pelly to the Hyderabad Residency—Speculations as to the Nizam's attendance at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	408 to 413

Installation of the Amers-i-Kabir as Co-Régent of Hyderabad—Sir Richard Meade's speech on the occasion—Estrangement between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung—Mr. Oliphant's dismissal from the post of Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung by order of the Government of India—The causes which led up to the dismissal	413 to 415
Sir Salar Jung's treatment at the Delhi Assembly—The appointment of the Amers-i-Kabir as Co-Régent objectionable to Sir Salar Jung—Unjust treatment of Sir Salar Jung in the matter of the Deccan controversy by the Government of India—Sir Salar Jung and the Anagoodny succession case—Mr. Oliphant's dismissal	415 to 417
The action of the Madras Government in regard to the Anagoodny succession case—The statement that the Prince of Wales used his personal influence in favour of Sir Salar Jung authoritatively contradicted—Criticism of the contradiction	417 to 421
Jenalousy consequent upon the employment of foreigners at Hyderabad and upon the character of the Nizam's education—The offer of Sir Salar Jung and the Co-Régent to afford the British Government military support in the Afghan War, considered in relation to the strength and character of the Nizam's military forces	421 to 427
Scandals in the administration at Hyderabad—The Amers-i-Kabir's action as Co-Régent of Hyderabad—Judicial reforms at Hyderabad	427 to 429
Position of the Amers-i-Kabir in the Government—His alleged interference with the progress of reforms—The Amers-i-Kabir reinstates a judge dismissed for bribery by Sir Salar Jung—Lord Lytton is reported to have given a decision in favour of the nephews in the great Hyderabad case	429 to 432
Alleged interference of the Amers-i-Kabir with the progress of reforms at Hyderabad—The great Hyderabad case—Oppressive conduct of the Co-Régent—Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad	432 to 438
Attack on Sir Salar Jung's administration by the <i>Press</i> —Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad—Success of Sir Salar Jung's financial and other reforms—Alleged dissatisfaction of native born Hyderabadies at the appointments of Mr. Mahdi Ali as Revenue Secretary and of Mr. Fida Hussain as Chief Justice	438 to 442
Criticism of the appointment of the Amers-i-Kabir as Co-Régent—Extract from Sir Richard Temple's "Men and Events of My Time in India"—Geographical position of the Hyderabad State—The Nizam's subjects described—The position of the British Resident—The assignment of the Berars—The Hyderabad Contingent—Description of the British Residency at Hyderabad	442 to 445
Differences between Sir Salar Jung and the Nizam in 1867—Description of Hyderabad city and its inhabitants—An interview between the Resident and the Nizam described—Character and disposition of the Nizam—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's character—His subservience to the Nizam	445 to 447
The Nizam's treatment of Sir Salar Jung—Sketch of the Amers-i-Kabir's character—The power of the Arab chiefs—The Reformed Troops—Sir Salar Jung's reforms—The redemption of mortgage jaghirs	447 to 451
Lord Metcalfe's Hyderabad policy—Death of Mr. Palmer at Hyderabad—Antiquities in the Nizam's Dominions—The fortress of Gavilgarh in Deccan—The cotton trade in Berar—Illness of the Nizam—Hyderabad Races—Construction of the Hyderabad State Railway—The Nizam's objections to the project—Departure of Sir Richard Temple from Hyderabad	451 to 453

The Minister's farewell entertainments—Character of the Deccan Mahomedans—Death of the Nizam—Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung	453 to 454
Koorshid Jah's claim to the Co-Régency—Sir Stuart Bayley's departure from Hyderabad—His policy as Resident	454 to 455

Occurrences at the Palace.

Illness and death of the Nizam Nasir-ood-Dowlah—Installation of Afzul-ood-Dowlah by Shams-ood-Oomrah and Salar Jung—Character of the young Nizam—Birth of an heir to the Nizam—Marriage of the Nizam's daughter—Arrival of the presents from the British Government to the Nizam—Death of the Nizam's third and only surviving son—Death of Afzul-ood-Dowlah—His character and disposition	461 to 467
Installation of Nizam Meer Myebob Ali Khan—Peaceful acquiescence of the populace in the arrangements for the government—Renowned appointment of a Regency—State visit of the Nizam to the Resident (August 6, 1874)	467 to 478
Alleged refusal of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—The Viceroy excuses the attendance of the Nizam at the Prince of Wales's reception in Bombay on the grounds of ill health—State dinner given by the Nizam's Government in honour of Sir Richard Meade	478 to 481
Durbar at the palace to notify Lord Lytton's appointment as Viceroy—Parade address of congratulation to the Nizam—Durbar to announce the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen—Training of the young Nizam—Mr. Val. Prinsep's visit to Hyderabad	481 to 495
The Nizam's health, training and education—Projected tour of the Nizam in the Aurangabad districts and subsequent visit to England	495 to 498
The Nizam's tour through the Aurangabad districts—History of the Nizam's family—Visit of the Nizam to Poona	498 to 514

VOL. IV.

State Debt.

Instances of British interference at Hyderabad—Mahades Ghaur, a wealthy banker, expelled from Sindapore on suspicion of harboring Arabs—Gavind Rao, another banker, prohibited from carrying on business at Makal	1 to 3
The case of Kishen Dass, the Hyderabad <i>subahdar</i> —Mr. Dighton's influence with the Resident—The Nizam's Government endeavors to raise a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees—Unwillingness of the <i>subahdars</i> to make the accommodation	3 to 10
Hussan-ood-deen Khan takes possession of Raja Ram Bux's house with a body of Rohillas in order to enforce the payment of his debt—The Nizam attempts the liquidation of the debt due to Postojee the banker—The increase of the debt due to the Company—The Hyderabad <i>subahdars</i> express their willingness to make the loan to the Nizam upon their former guarantees—Sultan Ghazi coerces Raja Ram Bux to secure the payment of a debt	10 to 12
The Nizam requires Itidar Jung either to pay three lakhs into the treasury or to relinquish his appointments—Jankoo Dass appropriates to his own purposes a sum of public money entrusted to him for payment into the Resident's treasury—Murder of Moostydar Bar Jung—Cruel treatment of debtors by their creditors—Financial embarrassments of Saraj-ool-Mulk's administration	12 to 14

Sketch of the career of Pestonjee, the Hyderabad banker—Pestonjee's claim of forty lakhs of rupees against the Hyderabad Government—The rates of interest charged on advances at Hyderabad	14 to 18
The Minister attempts to negotiate a loan of nine lakhs, but the security offered for the loan is insufficient—Financial embarrassments of the administration—The Nizam informs Suraj-ul-Mulk that he had to pay thirteen lakhs of rupees from his private treasury to detach Mr. Dighton from his districts—The Minister's negotiations for a loan	18 to 20
Indebtedness of Rajah Chundoo Lall's, Rajah Ram Bux's, and Suraj-ul-Mulk's administrations—Rajah Shumloo Purohad declines to act as treasurer of the bank established at Hyderabad—Purum Mull joins the bank	20 to 23
The parties to the bank speculation being unwilling to make further advances to the Minister, they are threatened with an investigation of their accounts by a commission from Madras	23 to 24
Raja Toolja Purohad attempts to deceive the Nizam with reference to the payment of a sum into the treasury—Kummerool-Deen Khan and two other Pathan chiefs take post at the Minister's house to secure payment of claims—Sultan Ghilab repairs with an armed force to Suraj-ul-Mulk's house with a view to securing payment of his claims—Through the mediation of Abdoola bin Ali the force is ultimately withdrawn	24 to 25
Suraj-ul-Mulk receives advances from Talukdars—Suraj-ul-Mulk promises to give the <i>subahdars</i> assignments on the revenue to the extent of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees—Suraj-ul-Mulk pays the <i>subahdars</i> two lakhs and fifteen thousand rupees	25 to 27
Negotiations for new loans—Moor Hydat is desired by the Nizam to convey an order to Raja Shumloo Purohad to either transfer the district of Nedak or release 13,000 gold mohurs from mortgage	27 to 29
The claims against the State by private individuals—List of <i>jaghirs</i> mortgaged to creditors. Unscrupulous conduct of Suraj-ul-Mulk—The Nizam promises a settlement of Kummerool-Deen Khan's accounts	29 to 31
Purum Mull lends the Nizam Rs. 2,52,000 to pay the arrears of the Sikhs—The <i>subahdars</i> wait upon the Minister to request payment of their debts—Purum Mull's claims against the Government disputed by Suraj-ul-Mulk	31 to 31
Financial embarrassments of the Government—Settlement of Kummerool-Deen's accounts—Dispute amongst the creditors of the bankrupt house of Pestonjee and Viceroy—General Fraser orders the careful scrutiny of <i>subahdars'</i> accounts before they are admitted—Suraj-ul-Mulk receives advances from Talukdars and enters into arrangements with the <i>subahdars</i> for another loan	31 to 38
Distress of the Nizam's family in consequence of the non-payment of their allowances—Sultan Nazim-ul-Mulk pays the Minister six lakhs of rupees as a consideration for having his former districts restored to his management—Suraj-ul-Mulk resorts to the <i>subahdars</i> living under the protection of the Resident for a loan of five lakhs of rupees	38 to 39
Mr. Dighton is stated to have prevailed upon Musul Khan, Boodin Khan, and Boodaswamy Mooljee to lend the Minister sixteen lakhs of rupees—Suraj-ul-Mulk pays the Nizam four lakhs of rupees on account of his family pensions	39 to 40

The Cutwal having incurred a debt of ten lakhs of rupees to Poorun Mall, the Minister proposes that the Nizam should pay the money so as to secure the possession of the Cutwal's <i>jaghirs</i> —Bonds for loans to the Shorapore state granted to <i>subahdars</i> —The question of their guarantee by the Company's Government	40 to 42
Ommeegoor's districts; his attempts to secure possession of them—The district of Amba Jegun—A body of <i>subahdars</i> importune the Nizam for the payment of their debts—The debt due by the Nizam's Government amounts to fifty-four lakhs—The question of the payment of the debt	42 to 46
The Minister adopts the practice of obtaining advances from the Talukdars of a quarter's revenue—The Minister of Finance arranges with a section of the <i>subahdars</i> for payments to the Resident on account of the debt due to the British Government—The Nizam's project for the payment of the debt—Shere Afghan Jung negotiates for a restoration to the districts which he formerly held	46 to 48
Disagreement amongst the <i>subahdars</i> regarding the advances to the Finance Minister—Requisitions by the Nizam from influential subjects in order to provide funds for the pay of the Contingent—The financial embarrassments of Government; their probable result—The Nizam, in the absence of the appointment of a Minister, devotes a good deal of his time to the affairs of Government	48 to 50
The Nizam extends the system of confiscating the property of his influential subjects, but he is too popular with his people and the strength of his Government is too great, to occasion fear that there may be a combination against him—Chundoo Lall's two grandsons being required to pay over to the Government five crores of rupees, and failing to comply with the demand, are compelled to deliver up their <i>jaghirs</i>	50 to 51
Rajah Toolja Purohad declines to pay two lakhs of rupees which the Nizam claims as due to his Government—Desperate financial position of the Government—The question of re-paying the advances made to Government by Shams-ul-Ouzunli's nominees to collectates	51 to 52
Renounced offer of a loan of sixty lakhs to the Nizam by Rajah Ram Bux—The Governor-General's letter to the Nizam regarding the debt due to the British—Failure of the Nizam's Government to carry out the arrangement to pay Rs. 80,000 monthly to the Contingent and five lakhs on account of the outstanding debt—The Nizam's endeavours to secure funds	52 to 54
The Resident makes drawings on Bengal to provide for the pay of the Contingent—Recall of money to the treasury by the Nizam—The Minister perceives a loan of thirty lakhs and offers to deposit half the amount with the lender as part security	54 to 56
Financial difficulties of the Government—Probability of the interference of the British Government in the Nizam's affairs discussed—The Governor-General's admission to the Nizam regarding the non-payment of the Contingent and of the debt due to the British	56 to 59
The Resident has a conference with the Nizam on the subject of the latter's liabilities—Result of the conference—Projects for the liquidation of the Nizam's liabilities	59 to 60
Suggested relinquishment of the British claims against the Nizam—The Minister informs the Nizam that he has means at his disposal to pay twelve lakhs of rupees to the Resident—Projected transfer of districts to Boodin Khan—Gravity and oppression of Boodin Khan—The Contingent remains unpaid	60 to 61

The state of the Nizam's Government— <i>Revenue funds</i> —The Nizam promises to pay thirty lakhs of the debt within the prescribed time and over time for the payment of the remainder— <i>Financial scheme of the Government</i> ...	60 to 64
The Nizam's vigorous in his demands upon his principal servants for an appropriation of several lakhs of rupees— <i>Failure of the Nizam's measures to raise funds</i> ...	64 to 65
The Resident intimates to the Nizam that unless the debt due to the British Government is paid by a given day, all official intercourse between their representatives and His Highness must cease—The Nizam seeks an interview with the Resident with a view to securing an extension of time for the payment of the debt— <i>Failure of the Nizam to meet his liabilities within the required period</i> —Suraj-ool-Mulk forwards drafts representing thirty-five lakhs of rupees to the Resident, but the documents are returned because of their long date ...	65 to 66
Four subscribers contribute a loan of six and a quarter lakhs conditionally on receiving assignments upon the districts to be ceded to the British Government— <i>Reinforcement of the general body of the subscribers to contribute towards a loan to Government</i> —Captains Taylor and Bullock are called to the capital by General Fraser, regarding the administration of the districts proposed to be ceded ...	66 to 68
The Governor-General strenuously recommends the dismissal and deportation of the Nizam's foreign troops—Suraj-ool-Mulk's offer to pay the debt due to the British in four months accepted by the Resident—Suraj-ool-Mulk applies to the Pathan military Jaghirdars to contribute towards the payment of the debt—Suraj-ool-Mulk pays the promised instalment of forty lakhs towards the liquidation of the debt and guarantees a further payment of a similar sum three months later ...	68 to 70
Expected relaxation of the conditions upon which the payment of the remainder of the debt is demanded— <i>Requisition made upon military Jaghirdars for a gratuity equal to one year's revenue of their districts</i> —Urjoon Bahadur and Montaz-ool-Oomrah, two Amirs of the highest rank, fail to pay their contribution towards the debt and their jaghirs are ordered to be sequestered— <i>Suraj-ool-Mulk's scheme for raising the requisite funds to pay the remainder of the debt</i> —The scheme includes the levy of a cess equal to one year's revenue from the military jaghirdars and of a quarter's revenue from those who hold jaghirs in lieu of personal salary ...	70 to 72
Anticipated failure of the scheme to provide the requisite funds— <i>Probable resort of the Minister to the Nizam's treasuries in the event of its failure</i> —Suraj-ool-Mulk and Lala Bahadur are both satisfied that the payment of the debt will be accomplished in due time—The Minister's financial arrangements produce only twenty lakhs of rupees; the Nizam agrees to supply the balance from his private treasury ...	72 to 73
The Nizam's financial embarrassments and his resources to meet them— <i>Urgent necessity for the reform of the Government to prevent the complete ruin of the State</i> —Statement of the negotiations regarding the payment of the balance of the debt—The Nizam calls upon Akbar Jah and Shumsool-Oomrah to contribute money in aid of his Government— <i>Expected bankruptcy of the great Hyderabad mercantile house of Mahammad Ram and Pooran Mulla</i> ...	73 to 76
Lala Bahadur prefers a claim of forty lakhs against Shumsool-Oomrah from an audit of his accounts—The Nizam having failed to pay the balance of the debt due to the British within the stipulated time, an alienation of territory is anticipated ...	76 to 78

Failure of the attempt to mortgage the Nizam's jewels— <i>Ultimate mortgage of the jewels for five lakhs of rupees</i> —General Fraser after discharging to receiving part payment of balance of the debt due to the British, ultimately accepts bills on the Presidencies to the amount of about ten lakhs of rupees ...	78 to 80
Financial embarrassments of Hyderabad subscribers— <i>The large rough diamond belonging to the Nizam is handed over to the Resident in part payment of the debt</i> —Size and value of the diamond— <i>Increase of the debt due to the British Government</i> ...	80 to 84
Akbar Jah's death brings a great accession of wealth to the Minister— <i>Misery occasioned by the appropriation of money for the pay of the debt</i> —Payment to the Resident of ten lakhs of rupees from Akbar Jah's boards— <i>A number of destitute persons take refuge at the Residency to escape their creditors</i> ...	84 to 85
The Minister addresses an apologetic note to the Resident, explaining the cause of his inability to pay the Contingent— <i>The Contingent is three months and fifteen days in arrears</i> —The Resident communicates direct with the Nizam regarding the non-payment of the debt due to the British Government ...	85 to 86
The Contingent seven months in arrears of pay— <i>The Brigadiers of the Contingent represent the distressed condition of their troops to the Resident</i> —The Minister waits upon the Nizam to solicit aid from his private resources— <i>Bad feeling between the Minister and the Arabs</i> —The Resident fails to secure payment of the Contingent ...	86 to 88
Failure of the Nizam to pay the interest on his mortgaged jewels— <i>Suraj-ool-Mulk's indebtedness to Chowhee Rajah</i> — <i>Hesitations for the pay of the Contingent amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees are returned disallowed to the Minister, who is told by the Resident that he is committing the dignity of his master and disgracing himself by his action in the matter</i> —The liabilities of the State ...	88 to 90
Major Davidson visits the Minister, and demands the arrears of pay (ten lakhs of rupees) of the Contingent— <i>General Fraser is permitted by his Government to give the Contingent two months' pay from his treasury</i> —The Minister fails to keep his promise to pay the Contingent ...	90 to 92
The Resident advises that he will receive offers for bills on places where the Contingent is stationed— <i>Suraj-ool-Mulk's want of veracity in his dealings</i> —The Contingent eight months in arrears of pay—The Minister gives the Resident bills for Rs. 2,40,000 for the pay of the Contingent at outstations ...	92 to 93
The Nizam makes enquiries as to the extent of his indebtedness on account of the Contingent— <i>Mr. Dighton issues a notice announcing the sale of the Nizam's mortgaged jewels in his possession</i> — <i>Postponement of the sale of the jewels</i> —Mr. Dighton is paid a lakh of rupees on account of the mortgage— <i>The advance of the money to Mr. Dighton is made by Boodan Khan on the condition that he shall retain 400 Rupees in his service and that Ellabadd shall be assigned to him for their pay</i> ...	93 to 95
Irregularities in the drawing out of honours paid in discharge of the Contingent debt— <i>Mr. Dighton receives a lakh of rupees from Boodan Khan on account of the mortgaged jewels and hands over to him a portion of the jewels</i> ...	95 to 97
Payment of four lakhs on account of the Contingent by the Minister— <i>Mr. Dighton carries the Nizam's mortgaged jewels to Madras, where they are offered for sale</i> —The Nizam requests Omer bin Asoo to lend him Rs. 1,50,000 and the latter immediately consents— <i>The revenue of the Restored Districts and the Nizam's proposal to appropriate it to his own use</i> ...	97 to 100

The Nizam, notwithstanding his promise to place the Restored Districts under the charge of Salar Jung, still holds them for his private purse and neglects to relinquish them—Sir Salar Jung negotiates for a loan of a crore of rupees—Extract from the "History of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough"—In his correspondence with the Duke of Wellington—Financial difficulties of the Nizam's Government in 1843 ... 99 to 101

Loans to State by the Arabs.

The Nizam orders the Arab Chiefs to abate their rate of interest on loans to the people, and to exert themselves to repress atrocities committed by their followers—The chiefs agree to carry out the Nizam's orders—The evils of Arab supremacy in the State—The chiefs endeavour to secure a settlement of the Arab claims—The Nizam arranges with Husam-ood-Deen Khan for the payment of his debt ... 103 to 107

Husam-ood-Deen Khan imprisoned by Bhaguzoot, an Arab creditor—His subsequent release through the intervention of the chiefs—The financial relations of the Arabs discussed—Issue of a proclamation concerning the Arabs—Rajah Ram Bux imprisoned in his own house by an Arab creditor—Rajah Gyan Chund imprisoned by an Arab creditor ... 107 to 109

The Cautel of Hyderabad receives instructions to augment his police force—Disturbance regarding the adjustment of a debt due to Arabs from jamedars of the Khas Hissals—Settlement of the dispute—The Rajah of Wunpury flies to Hyderabad for protection from Arab creditors—The Arabs declare that the Government is precluded from trying their debtors' capital charges ... 109 to 111

The Arabs deny the right of the Nizam to reclaim jaghirs until the claims on them are satisfied—Slaughter of six sepoy of the Line by a party of Arabs acting under the direction of Bhownonee Sing—Attack on Meer Bubber Ali's house by Sultan Ghalib ... 111 to 112

The Resident's policy in dealing with the Arabs—Suraj-ool-Moolk proposes terms to the Arabs by which they are to hold themselves amenable to the civil courts and no longer to be brokers and money-lenders to the people—On his part he agrees to receive on the pay establishment of Government all Arabs who might be displaced by the order—The Arab chiefs are disappointed with Moulvie Ahmed's Court, because the Bench does not favour their special partisans ... 112 to 114

Arrears of Pay.

A body of Sikhs assemble at the Minister's palace and clamour for arrears of pay—Temporary adjustment of the affair by a promise of payment—The Bohillas and the Minister's body-guard are also discontented because of arrears—Kusum-ood-Deen Khan, supported by two Pathan chiefs, takes post at the Minister's palace and refuses to move until his debt of sixteen lakhs is satisfied—Settlement of the dispute ... 117 to 118

Sultan Ghalib seeks a similar mode of redress and occupies a portion of the Minister's palace with his troops—Numerous mutinies of troops for arrears of pay—Mr. Dighton secures a settlement of his claim on Suraj-ool-Moolk—A body of 700 Sikhs assemble at the Minister's and secure the payment of a portion of their arrears ... 118 to 119

The Mandarees apply to the Minister for their pay and discharge—The troops given to the Judge of Porehla to enforce his orders refuse to set for want of pay—Disbandment of Captain Beelman's battalion—The Judge of Raichore returns to Hyderabad because his salary is not paid—Outrage by soldiers of the Khas Hissals to intimidate the Minister to settle their arrears—Arrears of pay of Judges ... 119 to 121

The Talukdars are requisitioned by the Nizam to advance money on account of the revenues—Mutiny of Lino Wallas ... 121 to 122

Shums-ool-Omrah on becoming Minister adopts the system of paying two months' pay to all the departments in arrears—Denunciation of corruption under Shums-ool-Omrah's régime—Meer Fattah Ali, the Nizam's brother, visits his father's tomb and threatens to remain there until his arrears of salary are paid—He is ultimately persuaded to return to his home ... 122 to 123

Boodun Khan forcibly detains Rajah Rung Rung to secure a settlement of his arrears—The Nizam orders the payment of the Munsabdar's arrears—Record posted at the Residency, complaining of the delay caused upon the Nizam's exchequer by General Fraser's demands—The Punnee Afghans proceed to Rajah Ram Bux's palace to demand their arrears ... 123 to 124

Mutiny of the Lino Wallas—Abdool bin Ali demands a settlement of Arab claims for pay—Default in the pay of the Contingent—The system of regular payments broken—Necessity of European supervision if territory is assigned ... 124 to 125

The Munsabdar represent to the Nizam their deplorable condition and solicit payment of their arrears—Mutiny and disbandment of a body of Lino Wallas—Assembly of a body of disaffected Sikhs in the Nizam's camp ... 125 to 126

Slaughter of the Pathans who importuned Suraj-ool-Moolk to pay their arrears—Settlement of the Sikh claims—The Minister is prevented from attending upon the Nizam by disaffected Pathans ... 126 to 127

The Minister takes up his residence within the precincts of the Nizam's palace to induce the Nizam to pay him forty lakhs of rupees from his private resources—The Contingent receives three months' pay—The Minister fails to redeem his engagement to pay the Contingent—Bonuses given by Suraj-ool-Moolk for the pay of the Contingent are dishonoured—Financial arrangements ... 127 to 129

Currency.

Debasement of the coinage at the Gudwal Mint—Plunder of a quantity of coin sent to Gudwal for debasement—Extortions practised by officials in assessing transit dues ... 130 to 134

Debasement of the coinage by the Zemindars of Goomatkal and Narvimpet—The Nizam orders that bad coin of the Gudwal and Sagar mints shall not be current—Suppression of the Sagar mint—Opulent zamindars detected counterfeiting current coin—Seizure of counterfeit coins ... 134 to 136

Effects of the debasement of the currency—State of bill negotiations consequent upon the debased coinage—Exchange in its bearings upon the remittance to the British Government ... 136 to 141

The Zemindar of Gudwal is induced by Salar Jung to enter into an engagement to close his mint—Discussion of the currency question ... 141 to 142

The Government of India directs the Resident to send down to the mint for recoinage all local coins in the treasuries of the several districts, and orders supplies of Company's rupees to be sent to Hyderabad from Madras and Bombay—Statement showing the condition of the money market—The policy of making the Company's rupee a legal tender in Hyderabad territory discussed.	142 to 143
Suppression of the district mints concerned in the coining of bad money—Assay of coins current in the Nizam's dominions—Proposed recoinage of money of a corresponding fineness to the Company's currency	143 to 144
The Resident directs that the Company's rupee having been established as the currency in the Raichore Dab, the troops serving in those districts in future shall be paid in that coinage.	144 to 146
Parbhoo Doss, the Mint Master, discovered debasing the coinage—The Rajah of Wunpary attends at Hyderabad to answer charges brought against him of levying war, of forgery and of coining money—Appointment of a commission to investigate the charges—The Rajah admits the charge of coining money, but pleads that he was licensed to coin the money by two Ministers—The Rajah is convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment	146 to 148
Relative values of Hyderabad currencies—A Marwarree shrooker named Moolchand detected forging pieas.	148

State Railway and Public Loans.

Railway from Solapore to Hyderabad and from Hyderabad to Kaddapah sanctioned and the Government of India. Railway from Solapore to Hyderabad commenced—The negotiations attending the construction of the railway from Goolbarga to Hyderabad—Survey of the proposed route	151 to 152
Minute regarding the railway to Chanda by Colonel R. Stacley, R.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India—Importance of the railway for the development of the coal resources of Chanda; the cotton of Hinganghat, the forests of Aberc, and the navigation of the Godavary	152 to 154
Sir Salar Jung sanctions the construction of the railway from Goolbarga to Hyderabad and issues a Persian proclamation inviting contributions to the scheme—Arrangements for the opening of the Khemgaon railway	154 to 155
Government resolution issued sanctioning the opening of the line to Goolbarga on the 1st February 1870—The Nizam State Railway to be constructed on the broad gauge.	155 to 156
One-sided character of the arrangement made with the Nizam regarding the construction of the State railway, for which he was not only asked to give up all the required land to the British in perpetuity, but also to provide all the capital and furnish all the interest—The Government of India require Sir Salar Jung to cancel the appointment of a European gentleman employed to manage the financial affairs of the railway—Consequences of the action of Government	156 to 158
Preparations for the opening of the Hyderabad State Railway—Commercial and political importance of the railway	158 to 159
Festivities attendant upon the opening of the railway at Hyderabad	159 to 177
The route taken by the Hyderabad State Railway unsuitable from commercial and financial points of view—Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the railway is a great achievement and calculated not only to dissipate prejudices, but also to develop the rich resources of the country—The railway, even in first week of its existence, promises to pay its working expenses.	177 to 179

Suggestions for the improvement of the Customs and Postal arrangements—Continuation of the narrative describing the festivities at Hyderabad on the opening of the railway	179 to 183
Lord G. Hamilton states, in reply to a question from Sir G. Campbell in the House of Commons, that the Indian Government is in no degree responsible for the payment of the guaranteed interest of the Hyderabad State Railway, and that the Nizam is not liable to be sued in a British court of law	183 to 186
A State Bank to be established at Hyderabad and 25 lakhs of the railway loan to be invested in shares	186 to 187
The Hyderabad State Railway Loan—Deputation to the Secretary of State for India advocating the extension of railways in the Nizam's Dominions	187 to 188
Extract from "The Railways of India" by Captain Edward Davies, R.E.—Arguments in favour of the Hyderabad route for the Madras Railway—The Bombay Government and the Resident at Hyderabad strongly recommend the formation of a railway to that city for military and political reasons—The alternative routes—The Government of India decide that the guaranteed branch line of communication between Bombay and Madras should follow the route by Goolbarga and Raichore; that a guaranteed branch line should be constructed from some junction near Gooty to Bellary; and that if any company should be formed to make a branch line from Goolbarga to Hyderabad it should receive a subsidy—Distances of the proposed routes—Objections to a through line passing through Hyderabad—Description of the railway routes from Solapore to Goolbarga and from Goolbarga to Raichore	188 to 190
Opening of the Khemgaon State Railway by the Viceroy (Lord Mayo) in the presence of Sir Salar Jung and other visitors—Banquet and festivities at Akola—Speeches by Mr. Sanderson, the Viceroy, and Sir Salar Jung	191 to 209
Extract from "Further Papers relating to the Extension of Railway Communication in India"—Communication, dated 1st January 1868, from Sir Richard Temple, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Government of India, reporting the terms upon which a railway from Goolbarga to Hyderabad could be undertaken—The Nizam consents to the project on the condition that in the event of numbers of his family and others leaving Hyderabad without his consent, they should be at once restored to him, without delay—Sir Richard states the grounds upon which the demand is based, and urges compliance with it—The Nizam fears that the construction of the railway will interfere with his sovereign rights, but is assured that those rights will be respected—Letter from Sir Richard Temple to the Government of India, stating that the Nizam would prefer that the note which his Minister had handed in, and a copy of which was answered, should be considered equivalent to a fresh article of treaty—Letter, dated 28th January 1868, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the First Assistant Resident in charge, Hyderabad Residency, announcing that the Government of India agreed without hesitation to the stipulation that the civil and criminal administrative arrangements on the railway should rest with the Nizam's Government; and that with reference to the other stipulation, whilst the Government could not introduce any special enactment to provide for the apprehension of the Nizam's relatives and others, who left the State contrary to his wishes, they were of opinion that His Highness should devise such police and other arrangements as would meet the difficulty—Letter, dated 25th March 1868, from First Assistant Resident in charge, Hyderabad Residency, to Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, intimating	

that the arguments conveyed in the foregoing despatch had had their due weight with the Nizam, and had induced him to withdraw the stipulation on which he previously insisted—Letter, dated 10th April 1863, from Sir Richard Temple, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Resident at Hyderabad, acknowledging the cordial appreciation of the Governor-General in Council of the spirit in which His Highness had accepted the views of His Excellency in this matter ... 201 to 205

Letter, dated 26th January 1865, from G. U. Yale, Esq., C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, forwarding an application from several of the principal firms and merchants of Bombay for concessions to construct branch railways in Hyderabad—Mr. Yale's reply to the application, dated 23rd January 1865, stating that four of the lines specified in the letter of the applicants lie in Beaur, the first being from Bulucira on the rail to Oomrawuttee, a distance of seven miles : the second from Jullum on the rail to Khamsamm, a distance of about six miles : the third from Akola to Akote, about six miles : the fourth from Moortazpoor to Karmjn, about 20 miles—The Resident's suggestions as to the concessions which should be made to the applicants—Letter, dated 1st March 1865, from Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the advisability of constructing branch lines as feeders to the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways—Letter from Colonel Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., forwarding papers relative to the proposed construction of branch railways as feeders to the Nagpore branch of the G. I. P. Railway in the Deccan ... 206 to 209

Letter, dated 29th December 1862, from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., to the Secretary to Government of Bombay in the Railway Department, relative to the construction of a branch railway from Sholapore to Hyderabad—Enumeration of the objections to the adoption of the Hyderabad route for the Madras Railway—Letter, dated 29th December 1862, from Colonel Strachey to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Railway Department, forwarding copies of correspondence with the Bombay Government regarding the line to be followed in connecting the G. I. P. Railway at Sholapore with the Madras lines—Letter, dated 27th January 1863, from A. J. Arundell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government of Port St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., acknowledging receipt of the letter of the 29th ultimo, and stating that, viewing the question with reference to political and military considerations, the Madras Government have no hesitation in giving preference to the Hyderabad line—Letter, dated 12th February 1863, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. D., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., replying to the objections of the Government of India to the construction of the Madras Railway via Hyderabad—Letter, dated 22nd September 1863, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Graham, the Chief Resident Engineer, to the Secretary G. I. P. Railway, submitting the general results of the last season's operations, with a diagram showing the course of the three lines under consideration, and the length by each route between Sholapore and Cuddapah—Letter, dated 22nd October 1863, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers, R.E., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., submitting copies of reports by Mr. Graham, the Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, on the surveys carried out during the last cold

season for a line from Sholapore to Hyderabad, and one from a point 65 miles on that line to Raichore—Bombay Government concurs with the Committee of Directors in thinking that the proposed line to Hyderabad is in every way to be preferred both to the original one via Moosalg and to that via Raichore to Gooty—Requester sanction of the line, and states concessions which should be asked of the Nizam's Government ... 209 to 222

Letter, dated 17th November 1863, from G. U. Yale, Esq., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., discussing the respective merits of the alternative routes for the Madras Railway—Note, dated 8th March 1864, by Colonel Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., on the subject of Bombay and Madras junction Railway—Letter recapitulates former proceedings in the matter, deals with the arguments used in favour of each of the alternative routes, and recommends the construction of the railway by the route via Goolburgs in preference to either of the other routes—Minute by the Hon. Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., member of the Council of the Governor-General, dated 23rd March 1864, expressing an opinion that the guaranteed railway should be taken through Hyderabad with a branch from Cuddapah to Bellary—Communication, dated 4th April 1864, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, recommending that the line via Raichore should be adopted for the main branch line, and at the same time expressing an opinion that all useful encouragement should be given to facilitate the early construction of a branch line from Goolburgs to Hyderabad—Communication from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 21st May 1864, concerning in the recommendations of the latter with regard to the route to be taken by the Madras Railway ... 222 to 241

Letter, dated 15th July 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, expressing an opinion that the main line of the Nizam's Railway might best be carried to Secunderabad, with a branch to Hyderabad—Letter, dated 10th July 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Resident at Hyderabad, requesting that the necessary measures may be taken to select a suitable site for a Railway station at Secunderabad—Letter, dated 15th July 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, P. W. D., requesting that the necessary orders may be issued by the Government of Madras for the construction of the line approved by the Secretary of State ... 241 to 242

Letter, dated 11th June 1864 from T. R. Watt, Esq., Secretary London Board, G. I. P. Extension Railway Company, Limited, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, suggesting that with regard to the branch line from Goolburgs to Hyderabad, the Company should undertake the construction upon the basis of terms analogous to those proposed for the Indore Branch—Letter, dated 1st July 1864, from T. R. Watt, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., relative to the construction of the branch line from Goolburgs to Hyderabad—Letter, dated 25th August 1864, from Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., to the Secretary London Board, G. I. P. Extension Railway Company, Limited, stating that the official conditions approved by the Government of India for the construction of the Indore branch have been laid before the Board, who will therefore be in a position to make a definite proposal of terms for the construction of the Hyderabad branch—Letter, dated 25th August 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Resident at Hyderabad, requesting him to ascertain upon what terms the Nizam would assist the project for the construction of the Railway to Hyderabad by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extension Company, Limited. 242 to 244

Letter, dated 5th August 1864, from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Nicolson, R.E. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, to Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., requesting that the Government of India will instruct the Resident at Hyderabad to conclude the necessary arrangements for obtaining possession of the land for the line and stations, and inform the Bombay Government of the arrangements made on this point—Letter, dated 10th June 1864, from T. R. Wall Esq., to the Secretary to the Bombay Committee, respecting the construction of the Madras Railway—Letter, dated 6th September 1867, from Major G. Price, Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, P. W. D., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., recapitulating the various proposals made from time to time for the construction of the Hyderabad Railway, and setting the considerations in favour of the British Government granting the concession of a guarantee or other subsidy for the scheme	244 to 247
Minute by Sir G. U. Yule on the subject of a railway, or tramway to connect the city of Hyderabad and Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum with the Madras and Bombay Railways, dated 18th March 1867— <i>Protes</i> of correspondence on the subject of connecting Hyderabad with the G. I. P. Railway Line, dated 27th August 1867.	247 to 250
Return of imports in Hyderabad for the year 1876 F.	251 to 252
Minute, dated 3rd October 1867, by the Hon. G. N. Taylor on the proposed branch to connect Hyderabad with the G. I. P. Railway, with minute by the Hon. Sir Henry Durand, expressing concurrence therein—Minutes recommend the immediate construction of the Railway from Goolburga to Hyderabad	253 to 255
Minute, dated 10th October 1867, by the Hon. Sir G. U. Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B., recommending the construction of a Railway connecting the Secunderabad Cantonment with the Bombay and Madras line—Minute speaks of the military, political and commercial advantages of the line, and discusses the best route for the line to take, and the financial and other arrangements which would have to be made with the Nizam—Minute by Sir W. R. Mansfield, expressing concurrence.	255 to 257
Minute, dated 31st October 1867, by Lord Lawrence, then Governor-General of India, on the subject of the Railway to Hyderabad—Minute expresses an opinion that the scheme should stand over until it could be taken up as a part of a general plan for the further development of Indian Railways	257 to 260
Despatch, dated 6th December 1867, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, forwarding copies of the minutes of the Hon. Mr. Taylor, the Hon. Sir G. U. Yule and Lord Lawrence—Despatch, dated 8th February 1868, from Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, acknowledging receipt of the latter's despatch of the 6th December 1867	260 to 261
Extract from "Faribur Papers relating to the Extension of Railway Communication in India," including correspondence relating to the construction of branch Railways in the Betars	261 to 275

Miscellaneous.

Reply of a correspondent signing himself "Anti-Humburg" to "Ryot's" letter regarding Hyderabad affairs—The non-interference system—Mr. Dighton's connection with Hyderabad affairs	279 to 282
Death of Hakim Ghodiam Hussain, the President of the Civil Court of Hyderabad; his character—Case of <i>sutter</i> at Hyderabad—Mr. Dighton's influence with General Fraser	282 to 285

Bankruptcy of the Parson house of Pestonjee and Meorjee—Failure of five other firms—Fabrication of Residency archives—Suppression of letters to the Resident by the Hyderabad Postmaster—The Minister's interference with the Postmaster	285 to 287
Specimens of the fabricated papers in circulation—Suraj-ul-Moolk endeavours to limit the interference of Colonel Low with the Nizam—The revenues of Mr. Dighton's districts	287 to 288
Zyn-ul-ahood-Deen expelled from the city of Hyderabad at the instance of Suraj-ul-Moolk's mother—The Minister restores Sultan Nuzar-ul-Moolk to the situation from which he was ejected at the instance of the Resident—Ramaswamy's case	288 to 289
Floods at Hyderabad—Instances of the gullibility of the people of Hyderabad—Points arising out of Ramaswamy's case—History of Ramaswamy's connection with Hyderabad—Postponement of the trial	289 to 293
The Minister endeavours to dispossess Ramaswamy Noolahar of his farm and <i>peysha</i> on the ground that his accounts were fraudulent, and that he was a rebel in arms against the Government—General Fraser requires an explanation of the charges	293 to 295
The Nizam's Government requires the Resident to confiscate the houses of the persons of his Court living in the precincts of the Residency and at the cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum—The Resident declines to accede to the request—Brigadier James forwards several petitions against Ramaswamy's successor in the customs department at Secunderabad—Outbreak at the Residency Cutwal's choultry	295 to 297
Text of the agreement entered into between the Secretary of State and the Bank of Bengal for the establishment of a branch bank at Hyderabad—Rajoree Verich's case—The heir-apparent is alleged to have addressed two letters to the Resident on the subject of public affairs	297 to 301
The Nizam objects to Suraj-ul-Moolk's intimacy with the English community—The Resident's mode of communicating with the Minister—The Resident's demand for the redress of an outrage committed by Arabs on a guard of Company's <i>peysha</i>	301 to 303
Dismissal of Ghoulam Karim Khan from his post in the correspondence department—Rohilla disturbance at Kallianee—Failure of <i>sahookars</i> at Bolarum	303 to 304
Akbar Jai's property reported to be worth a million sterling—Establishment of a hospital at Hyderabad by Suraj-ul-Moolk—Value of the Dary-i-Noor diamond.	304 to 305
The Nizam's family pensions in arrears—Issue of the orders for the pensioning of the local officers of the Hyderabad Contingent—Death of the Rajah of Nagpore—Reported despatch of Company rupees to Hyderabad for circulation in the Nizam's dominions	305 to 306
Death of Mr. Bushby; his popularity—Review of past Residents at Hyderabad, and speculations as to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bushby—Substitution of the name of the founder of Hyderabad for that of the King of Delhi on the Hyderabad coinage—Rumoured proposal by the British Government to disarm <i>marceury</i> tribes at Hyderabad; alarm of the Arabs at the news—The British cantonments at Secunderabad entrenched—Prevalence of rumours at Hyderabad adverse to the British	306 to 308

Customs stopped at travelling by a female—attempted immolation of a Bramhin girl by her father at Hyderabad	308 to 309
Colonel Davidson's immolation at Hyderabad—The shoe question—Death of Colonel Davidson; his character and influence—Circulation of <i>jeonnes</i> calls in Hyderabad auxiliary—The prohibition of the Nizam's Government regarding despoilation of grain	309 to 311
Policy of the British Government in appointing a Resident at Hyderabad—Speculations as to the appointment of a successor to Colonel Davidson—Establishment of a Court of Appeal in Hyderabad and elaboration of a Criminal Code by Sir Salar Jung	311 to 312
Appointment of a Civil Magistrate to the command of the Hyderabad—Abolition of the native <i>cutdars</i> and appointments of an English Superintendent of Police and English constabulary in its place—Influx of immigrants from British territory into the Nizam's Dominions	312 to 313
Expected arrival of Mr. Yule at Hyderabad—Arrival at Hyderabad of a native oculist who pretends to cure cataracts without any surgical operation—Introduction of European customs and novelties into Hyderabad	313 to 315
The Nizam orders that the low caste women of the corps of guards placed over his <i>zeemins</i> shall either turn Mussulmans or be dismissed from his service—Official communications from the British Government to the Resident tampered with by a Jemadar, who on conviction is sentenced to five years' imprisonment.	314 to 315
Liberal subscriptions at Hyderabad in aid of the sufferers from the Manipulatum disaster—Establishment of a Small Cause Court at Secunderabad—Alteration in customs duties at Hyderabad	315 to 318
Mr. Saunders arrives at Hyderabad and presents his credentials to the Nizam in full durbur—Description of the durbur—Festivities at Sir Salar Jung's palace in honour of Mr. Saunders' arrival	318 to 320
Persecution of the deceased Rajah of Shompoore—Expected arrival of Major Hastings Fraser at Hyderabad—Moor Akbar Ali invested with the title of Khan Bahadur by the Nizam	320 to 322
Exportation of grain from Hyderabad to British territory—The cotton trade at Junnar—Increase of the cultivation in the district—Frauds in the trade by the dealers—Establishment of a cotton ginning and pressing company—Suspected case of poisoning at Secunderabad—Levy of an export duty on cotton	322 to 324
The Government of India grant a salute of 17 guns to the Amweri-Kabeer of Hyderabad—Pictures of Hyderabad notables, painted by Mr. Theodore Jensen, an artist—Description of the improvements made in the city of Goolbarga—Art exhibition at Hyderabad	324 to 327
Visit of Lord Northbrook and Sir Philip Wolchelow to the caves of Ellora in company with Sir Salar Jung—Prevalence of infanticide and secret murder amongst <i>Bejories</i> in the Nizam's dominions—Social characteristics of the tribe	327 to 332
Proposed introduction of the tramway system into Hyderabad—Hyderabad almanac and directory—Investigation of charges of fraud brought against Major Proudfoot, Military Secretary of the Hyderabad State, at the instance of Major Stocke, the officer in command of the Nizam's regular troops—Dismissal of the charges and removal of Major Stocke from his appointment	332 to 334
Construction of gifts at Hyderabad for presentation to the Prince of Wales—Private visits of Hyderabad notables to the Viceroy at Bombay—Accident to the Nizam whilst driving through the city—Captain Burton's description of a ride through Hyderabad	334 to 335

Entertainment by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Dowrah in honour of Sir Richard Meade—Captain Burton's description of Haymond's grave—The Moor Alum tank and tombs of the Galeedars kings—Cock-fighting at Hyderabad	338 to 340
Appointment of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Dowrah to the office of co-administrator revoked recent by the death of his brother—Durbur held by the Nizam to invest the Nawab	340 to 348
Support by the State of children deserted by their parents during the famine—Generosity of the Government—Closing of the Akbar Gunj dispensary in consequence of the departure from Hyderabad of Dr. Nancy Monelle—Proclamation day at Hyderabad	348 to 349
Sir Richard Meade's opinion of the famous administration of the Nizam's Government—Description of the <i>Zugur</i> ceremony	349 to 352
Death of Muhammad Shahab-ool-Deen at Comrawuttee—Refugees at Hyderabad, Chuddeglaut and Saifabad—The Hyderabad Civil Engineering College and Medical School	352 to 354
Origin of the action brought against the Co-Regent by his nephews—The Davidson intrigue—Incidents preceding Akbar-ool-Dowrah's death—Origin of Shums-ool-Dowrah's family—Relation of the circumstances leading up to the bringing of the action against the Co-Regent	354 to 361
Description of the Jehan-Namah gardens and of the city of Hyderabad—Continuation of the narrative of the action brought by the Co-Regent's nephews—Engagement of an English barrister to conduct the case—The barrister is prohibited from attending the inquiry held into the case—Comments on the case.	361 to 371
Review of Mr. Faridji Jamsheji's book "Peasant Life in the North-Eastern Deccan"	371 to 377
Decision of the nephews' case in favour of the Co-Regent—Comments on the case—The Co-Regent's influence with Sir Richard Meade—Defence of the action of Sir Richard Meade and the Co-Regent in the nephews' case—The Co-Regent's interference with the law courts denied	377 to 386
Speech delivered by Nawab Muckaram-ool-Dowrah at a meeting at Hyderabad in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund—Comments on the official notice in the nephews' case—The papers in the case sent to the Governor-General in Council for consideration—Sir Salar Jung's treatment by the Government of India—Discussion of the merits of the case	386 to 396
Compilation of a gazetteer of the Nizam's dominions—Hyderabad contributions to the Irish Famine Relief Fund—Famine administration in Hyderabad—Appointment of Miss White as medical attendant to the Nizam's family	396 to 399
Mr. Knight, the editor of the London <i>Statesman</i> , prosecuted in London by the Co-Regent of Hyderabad for libel—Report of the case—Description of Goolbarga.	399 to 406
Circulation of an official statement that the Co-Regent instituted his action for libel against Mr. Knight without any previous notice of his intention to the Government of India—Mr. Knight appeals to the princes and people of India to assist him in his defence—Postponement of the case	406 to 414
Famine administration in the Nizam's dominions—Departure of Sir Richard Meade from Hyderabad—Sketch of his career	414 to 418
Letter from Sir George U. Yule to Mr. Knight, encouraging him to continue the defence of his case—The Attorney-General of England issues a writ directing that all further proceedings in the <i>Statesman</i> libel case shall be stopped	418 to 422

Account of the visit of the Nizam to the banks of the Bhimsra and his interview there with the chief of the Marathas, and of their decision to chastise Tipu Sultan—Account of the Nizam's expedition with the Marathas to furnish Tipu Sultan, and of his return thence to Hyderabad and what took place afterwards... 629 to 639

Account of Mohan Rao Pingle and of the capture of the fort of Radnur and Chinar and Malhapur, and the taking prisoners of the Zemindars of that place by the victorious army—Journey of the Nizam to the fort of Panga and flight of Kuth-ul-din Khan from the battlefield, and capture of Kamman and Karpah. 639 to 643

Arrival of Lord Cornwallis from Calcutta to deal with the affairs of Tipu Sultan and the mission of Muzaffir-ul-Mulk and Rajah Tejwant with the Nizam's army to assist the English, and flight of Tipu's army—Conclusion ... 643 to 656

VOL. V.

Administration.

The demerits of the non-interference system considered—The conduct of the Resident calculated to promote the welfare of the people and maintain the dignity of the British Government—Derangement of the monetary system consequent upon the practice of allowing petty chiefs to exercise the privilege of coining money—Trial of the Hyderabad Wahabees by three Commissioners, Messrs. Armstrong, Malcolm and Hutton, and three native gentlemen of the Durbar—The British Commissioners direct the release of 30 or 40 of the prisoners but say nothing as to the remainder, whose guilt is left to be inferred—Injustice of allowing the prisoners to remain in goal without a declaration as to their guilt or innocence—Implicit deference of the Minister to the supposed wishes of the Resident—The non-interference system detrimental to Bombay trade in particular and to internal improvements in general—Bad roads in the Nizam's Dominions the cause of the delays in the Mail Service and the restriction of trading enterprises... 1 to 2

The libel case, *Dighton v. Examiner*, decided on three issues in favour of Mr. Dighton; comments of the *Economist* on the judgment—Imprisonment of the Nizam's Finance Ministers by officers of the Rissala Khana for arrears of pay—Arrest of the mutineers—Humoured appointment of Rajah Ram Bux as *Peishkar* under Suraj-ool-Moolk—Prosperous condition of the new Medical School at Hyderabad—Alleged dissensions in Suraj-ool-Moolk's cabinet—The satisfactory condition of Courts of Justice at Hyderabad—Chunda Salih and Osman Khan appointed by Azim Khan to the districts of Bigundal, Warungal and Khannan—Interview between General Fraser and the Nizam—Issue of proclamation ordering the dismissal of Arab mercenaries, and directing Arab creditors to submit their claims to the Nizam's Courts of Justice for adjudication—Terms of order are equitable and judicious, but the Arabs are dissatisfied with its provisions—Gumar-ood-deen Khan is desired to submit his claims to Azim Ali Khan—Ghosee Khan vanishes Nalgonda to make room for Mr. Dighton ... 9 to 15

Nizam consents to the abolition of *Suttee* in his dominions—Rumours of improvements in the Administration—District holders to be paid by salary instead of by a percentage on the Collections—Rumoured stoppage of the Mint—Ghosee Khan placed in charge of the Akole and Argong districts—Proposal to

place the management of the territorial revenues in the hands of Englishmen—Assembly of Arabs to discuss the proclamation issued concerning them—A remonstrance is addressed to the Minister that his proclamation breathes a marked spirit of hostility towards them—The Minister replies that neither the Nizam nor himself intend to disband the Arabs—Postscript to the accounts are audited by Azim Ali Khan and are passed with a high eulogium upon his abilities ... 15 to 18

Suraj-ool-Mulk breaks his engagement with Ismail Khan, the Nawab of Ellichpore—The Minister's bad faith—Financial embarrassments of the Nizam's Government—The Minister's Durbars the scene of continual brawls—Officers of Government hustled by subordinates for arrears of pay—Prevalence of gang robberies owing to predatory habits of undisciplined Rohillas—The Resident complains of the Minister's conduct—Incompetence and mal-administration of Suraj-ool-moolk; instances of mismanagement and corruption—Stormy conference between the Resident and Suraj-ool-Moolk—The Nizam's treasury depleted of silver—Rajah Ram Bux solicits and obtains a residence in the Nizam's palace as a refuge from the violence of Arab creditors—Confinement of the Rajah of Gauramutkul by a band of Arabs—The Nizam reprimands Suraj-ool-Moolk for giving districts to Mr. Dighton—The Minister requires an advance from talookdars on account of revenue—Prevalence of gang robberies—The Company's post plundered ... 18 to 25

Mr. Dighton and Azim Ali disclaim having been placed in charge of districts—Complaints against Mr. Dighton's Naik by the Zemindars of Nalgonda, Warungal and Khannan—The Nizam demands of the Minister payment of arrears on account of his household—Seizure of the Zemindar of Lador by Sikhs—General Fraser proceeds to the Rohilla camp to induce them to lay down their arms—Suggested improvements in the administration by Suraj-ool-Moolk—Interview between the Resident and the Minister—Stoppage of Mr. Dighton's bank in consequence of disagreements amongst the shareholders—The Resident proposes to the Nizam that duties on produce from British territories shall be levied at the frontier; objections urged against the proposition—Parasce merchants of the cantonments propose to petition against the measure—Grant of a written commission to Mr. Dighton to take charge of very extensive districts—Remonstrated opposition of the Governor-General to Mr. Dighton's nomination—The condition of the Nizam's Dominions contrasted with that of France before the Revolution—The Nizam draws Rs. 90,000 from the Minister on account of family pensions due to His Highness—Projected appointment of a *Peishkar* by the Nizam—Forgery of papers bearing the Government Seal—The Nizam persistently absents himself from his capital—Disagreement between the Finance Minister and the Goswams in consequence of the evasion of the former to pay a lakh of Rupees borrowed by Suraj-ool-Moolk on his guarantee. 26 to 34

Illegal exactions in the Customs Department—Failure of the Minister to carry out proposed improvements, including the repression of corruption at the Court, the abolition of the system of *saxsazani*, the abolition of the system of giving assignments on the revenues of the country, and the discharge of the Sikhs and Aligolers—The proclamation has no other effect than to cause the dismissal of the parties prescribed (Arabs, Sikhs, Afghans and Rohillas) from the service of certain individuals but not from all—Failure of the Minister's measures—Ismail Khan resists the attempt of Ghosee Khan to dispossess him of his jaghir—The Nizam encamps outside the City and refuses to return—Childishness of the attempt of the Nizam to make it appear that he must desert his capital because of General Fraser's prediction for a Minister whom he dislikes—A body of

Rohillas important General Fraser to redress their grievances—Azim Ali Khan continues to reside in his Court notwithstanding General Fraser's remonstrances—Meer Karam Ali informs the Minister that seven hundred deported Rohillas have returned—The Nizam remonstrates against Mr. Dighton being placed in charge of districts and the Government of India prohibits Mr. Dighton's employment—Rajah Shumsoo Persaud is placed in nominal charge of the districts, but throws up his appointment owing to the pretensions of Mr. Dighton and Azim Ali—Subsequently he is re-invested with the charge, and exercises power in the districts through Mr. Dighton's deputies—The Nizam refuses to return from his encampment to the city—A party of Brahmins put in irons for asserting that Mr. Dighton had been dispossessed of his district—The Nizam orders his Minister to quit his camp for the city—The Nizam decides not to return to his Capital until his absence is marked by the Government of India, when he intends expressing a desire for the removal of his Minister—He punishes several of his servants for urging him to return	34 to 41
Petition by Brahmins to the Resident against Mr. Dighton's conduct—Mr. Dighton prevails upon General Fraser not to dismiss Azim Ali from his Court—Nagouda is held by a son of Mr. Dighton's under the command of Omar Ali Aze—Mr. Dighton writes to the <i>Englishman</i> to contradict that he is employed by the Nizam's Government—Criticism of the communication by the Editor of the journal—Management of revenue districts considered—Lamall Khan attempts a settlement of his account with the Minister—The Nizam after remaining seventy-seven days in tents returns to the Capital—The Nizam refuses to receive his Minister—Mr. Dighton's denial criticized by the <i>Englishman</i> correspondent—Mr. Dighton's reply to the criticisms of the Press—Suraj-ool-Moolk gives the Nizam an assurance that he has never employed Mr. Dighton—The <i>Englishman</i> correspondent's reply to Mr. Dighton's defence	44 to 60
Death of Ismail Khan, the jaghirdar of Ellilchpoor—Captain Boardman's newly raised troops mutiny for arrears of pay and imprison their commander—Azim Ali Khan gives decisions in undecided suits—Suraj-ool-Moolk informs the Resident that he will exact the restoration of mortgaged jaghirs—The inhabitants of Porehla petition the Minister regarding depredations upon their property by robbers—The Minister authorizes the Subahdar Igroo Ram to rear a village within six miles of the city and to hold a market in it once a week. The Nizam orders the public buildings in the village to be dismantled and takes measures to suppress trading intercourse between it and other villages. On Ismail Khan's death Ghees Khan endeavours at the Minister's instance to dispossess his family of the estate, but is repelled by Gholam Hossain Khan. The Nizam in the meantime determines to sequester the property himself and despatches Dilawar-ool-Dowlat with an armed force to Ellilchpoor to carry out his intentions. The troops are subsequently withdrawn, and Major Onslow, the Brigadier at Ellilchpoor, warns Gholam Hossain Khan as to the danger he incurs by levying troops, designating the net refractoriness and rebellion—Comments on the policy of the Resident	60 to 85
Colonel Low, the officiating Resident, has an introductory interview with the Nizam and is cordially received by His Highness—The Nizam expresses a desire for the execution of reforms—Receipt of a letter from Lord Dalhousie and interview between the Nizam and the Resident—A party of leading Sahookars wait upon Suraj-ool-Moolk and request his permission to present the <i>nazars</i> at the <i>Holur</i>	

festival for the Nizam—Suraj-ool-Moolk endeavours to deter them from taking their complaints to the Nizam—Interview between Suraj-ool-Moolk and Colonel Low—Hossein Khan collects the revenues of the Ellilchpoor Jaghir—Ghees Khan relinquishes his district of Akote for want of funds and will probably leave Omrawuttee for the same cause	65 to 69
Proposed suppression of mortgages and mortgages of jaghirs—A commission from the Company's Government suggested as the surest method of effecting reforms—Advantages of such a transfer adverted to—General Fraser resumes charge of his districts—The Nizam complains that the pensions of his family are twenty-four months in arrear, amounting to twenty-eight lakhs—Suraj-ool-Moolk succeeds in obtaining orders upon Talookdars to pay into the treasury the sum of twenty-eight lakhs of rupees—Difficulties attending the discounting of the Talookdars' orders—The <i>Sahookars</i> decide to avoid all negotiations with the Government until the Resident's intentions are known	69 to 72
Reshad-ool-Moolk waits upon General Fraser with the Nizam's welcome, and subsequently pays a second visit—Non-interference of General Fraser in the affairs of State—Nussurwanjee, a Parsee merchant, makes an offer for the town duties of Secunderabad—General Fraser continues his policy of non-interference and refuses to see his native friends—He intimates to Suraj-ool-Moolk that Lord Dalhousie's instructions will be despatched immediately and will be entirely satisfactory to himself—General Fraser remonstrates with Suraj-ool-Moolk about the restoration of Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk to his districts, and gives two <i>decrees</i> to the Zemindar of Goormatkal to defend him from his creditors—Both <i>decrees</i> cited as proofs of a renewal of the policy of interference—General Fraser addresses a letter to Suraj-ool-Moolk commenting on his maladministration, referring to Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk's restoration to his districts, and to the reduction of <i>macraconies</i> —Petition regarding Ramaswamy's case sent to the Resident through Brigadier James	72 to 80
Proposed resumption of jaghirs granted by Rajah Chundoo Lal and Ram Bax—Suggested commission of inquiry into the subject—Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk's case—Suraj-ool-Moolk desired by the Resident to carry into execution certain financial measures—The responsibility of Suraj-ool-Moolk's bad government—The Resident presses upon the Minister the propriety of satisfying Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk's demands and resuming his districts—Suraj-ool-Moolk pays the Nizam four lakhs on account of the arrears due on account of his family pensions—Deploable condition of certain Wahabee conspirators confined ten years in the Nizam's prisons without trial—The ex-Captain returns to his house after a residence with the Minister, and fortifies the place and raises near <i>Irives</i> to assist the Nizam—The Resident waits upon the Nizam with the Governor-General's instructions—Suraj-ool-Moolk when questioned by the Nizam regarding Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk remains silent—The Nizam orders Darshan-ool-Deen not to go to the Minister—Transfer of districts held by Mr. Dighton and Ghees Khan to Goshnu Hydr Khan with a view to the revenues being exclusively employed to defray the expenses of the Contingent—Suraj-ool-Moolk makes a claim of eight lakhs of rupees on the score of advances made by his nephew Salar Jung on account of Mr. Dighton's districts—The claim made on false pretences—Release of Tara Bax Khan	80 to 85
Prevalence of disorder and maladministration—The neglect of Suraj-ool-Moolk to recall jaghirs cited as a proof of his incompetency—Gholam Hydr Khan appoints deputies to Mr. Dighton's districts—Ghees Khan evades compliance with the order to relinquish his districts—Ramaswamy Moodliar's	

<p><i>jaigir</i> resumed—Illegality and corruptness of the transaction—Release of Wahnee conspirators at Hyderabad—Importance of the Government—Mortgage of the <i>jaigir</i> assigned for the defence of Edgurbah to Lachmanpore, a <i>schoolar</i>—Futheebah being despoiled of the <i>jaigir</i> he had mortgaged from Azim Jung levies Arabs to repossess it—Suraj-ul-Mulk's policy in dealing with mortgaged <i>jaigirs</i>—Suraj-ul-Mulk's proclamation concerning the dealings of <i>Shams</i> with <i>Nikahs</i>—The Zemindars and ryots of the Amba Jagoe district petition Government to adopt measures to prevent the oppression and tyranny under which they suffer—Sheikh Saleh Zemindar of Arabs is authorized by the Minister to levy troops for the punishment of the insurgents ...</p>	<p>89 to 95</p>
<p>Detection of extensive frauds in State Departments through the corrupt collusion of <i>dafardars</i> and talookdars and sheriatdars and zemindars commanding troops—Forged Ministers' seals used to put troops upon the pay and establishment of Government—Shams-ul-Oomrah incurs disfavor by his attempts at reform of abuses—Opposition of the <i>schoolars</i> to Shams-ul-Oomrah's administration and their dissatisfaction at the replies he makes to questions put to him—General Fraser offers Shams-ul-Oomrah a cordial co-operation in his undertakings—Shams-ul-Oomrah's Ministerial policy is calculated to work well and for the future good of the country—He dispossesses district holders and adopts financial and other reforms—General muster of troops with a view to their reform—Shams-ul-Oomrah orders the sequestration of all <i>jaigirs</i> for which no claim could be produced—The town duties are farmed out by the minister at a price about 24 per cent. in advance of that previously paid by the contractor—Abuses in the administration requiring remedy—Intrigues by Suraj-ul-Mulk—Shams-ul-Oomrah's financial reforms criticized—Rumors of the contract for town duties is upheld by Brigadier James—The justice of rescinding the contract considered together with the question of the Resident's interference in the matter ...</p>	<p>95 to 104</p>
<p>Desecralization and corruption of the administration—The Minister's attempts at reform paralyzed owing to want of energy and the Nizam's impracticability—He offers to resign office, but is earnestly pressed by the Nizam to remain—Shams-ul-Oomrah represents to the Nizam that unless he is allowed to carry out his projects the Government will be inevitably ruined—The Nizam opposes Shams-ul-Oomrah's projects for retrenchment, and expresses himself dissatisfied with the Minister's conduct—The commonly reported ground of the Nizam's displeasure is that his Minister withholds thirty lakhs of rupees which he had promised to give him—The Minister denies this, and alleges that owing to the Nizam's acts he will be unable to provide funds for the pay of the Contingent—Payment made on account of the Contingent—Delay in the investiture of the Jaghbir of Ellahpore—The Nizam becomes reconciled to Shams-ul-Oomrah, and denies that he obstructed the Minister's measures ...</p>	<p>104 to 109</p>
<p>Reserved interference of the Nizam with the Minister's measures—Raja Toulja Purshad, the contractor of enticement customs, petitions the Minister concerning the extent of his farms—Mistake in the restoration of Suraj-ul-Mulk's <i>jaigirs</i>—The new Minister's (Rajah Ram Bux's) measures give greater facility for access to the Nizam—Rajah Toulja Purshad is ordered into confinement by the Nizam and his contract for enticement customs is confiscated—Rajah Ram Bux avows that he has no authority as Minister—Rajah Ram Bux proffers claims against Talookdars—The Nizam's measures to relieve his financial difficulties—The mutiny of Afghan troops allayed by the promise of the Minister to pay them their arrears—Rajah Ram</p>	
<p>But dismisses Rung Row from all his situations, but through influence exercised through the medium of his menials, the latter is reinstated—Rajah Ram Bux resents the Nizam's interference and declines to transact business ...</p>	<p>109 to 115</p>
<p>The disorganized condition of the country suggests to a number of persons of note the idea of submitting to the Nizam the propriety of establishing a good Government—The Nizam changes his course of action towards his Minister and aids him in the furtherance of his projects—The <i>schoolars</i> cease dealing with the Government, excepting where security is forthcoming for advances—The Minister proposes the removal of old Talookdars, but owing to the Nizam's obstructive conduct and his own want of energy, the measure, although highly necessary for the good of the State, is not carried into effect—The Nizam demands a contribution of fifteen lakhs from Shams-ul-Oomrah, and as the latter refuses to comply with the requisition a portion of his <i>jaigirs</i> is alienated—Rajah Ram Bux takes measures to prevent the corruption prevalent amongst the <i>dafardars</i>—<i>dafardars</i> are rebuked by the Nizam for not acting in conjunction with the Minister—History of the <i>dafardars</i> under several administrations—Extravagant emoluments of State officers—Statement of the Nizam's revenue in 1850—Need for retrenchment and reform, especially in the military establishment, which costs Rs. 2,81,50,000, or nearly the entire revenue of the country—The Nizam refuses to accept the Minister's <i>amzar</i> at the <i>Eed</i> festival until inquiries are made regarding the pay of the Contingent—The Nizam's displeasure supposed to forbode a change of Ministry ...</p>	<p>115 to 128</p>
<p>Fresh levy of Arabs by Abdool bin Ali and Syed Ibrahim—Proclamation directing that debtors are not to be confined—Favours by Rajah Ram Bux's menials—The Nizam declines to levy contributions upon his opulent subjects—Personal conduct of affairs by the Nizam—Apprehension of Bishun Chund on General Fraser's representations—List of contributions made by the Nizam on his subjects—The Nizam refuses to sanction the fresh levy of Arabs by Abdool bin Ali, and orders his <i>amzar</i> to be forfeited—Arabs refuse to deliver up districts under their charge—The Nizam neglects to appoint a Minister, and his subjection to the Military chiefs daily becomes more apparent—The Nizam desiring to dispossess two Pathan chiefs, Nimool Khan and Basool Khan, from their districts, asks the aid of Abdool bin Ali, who, however, desists from interference—The event suggests that the necessary tribes have confidence for mutual protection—The Nizam declines to accede to the Resident's proposal to place four British superintendents in charge of his revenues—Arrest of the Arabs guilty of the outrage on Major Babington—The Arab garrison of Golconda refuse to deliver over the Bitchikondah Arabs ...</p>	<p>128 to 134</p>
<p>The <i>Heir Apparent</i> to the Nizam requested to assume the reins of Government—Demand for the better regulation of the Courts of Justice—The Nizam reluctantly sanctions the demolition of several forts in his dominions—Examination of <i>dafardars</i>' accounts entrusted to Ghoolam Hyder Khan—Withdrawal of the Nizam's ancestral deposits from the treasury of Golconda—Financial embarrassments of the Government—Suraj-ul-Mulk accepts advances from talookdars regardless of his promise to abstain from doing so—General Fraser recommends the abolition of transit duties and Suraj-ul-Mulk promises to promulgate a proclamation to that effect—Suraj-ul-Mulk, to prevent anycession of territory, promises to provide forty lakhs for the immediate payment of the debt due to the British—The <i>schoolars</i> consent to make a loan of forty lakhs conditionally on Mr. Dighton's being placed in charge of districts ...</p>	<p>134 to 137</p>

The Governor-General addresses a letter demanding that the Nizam shall immediately pay his debt to the Company, or resign temporarily, in discharge of that debt, territory yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs per annum, that he shall take measures to enforce regularity in the payment of the Contingent, and that a Minister competent to discharge the duties of the office shall be appointed immediately. The letter remarkable for the tone of unmeasured severity with which the Nizam is addressed—Suraj-ool-Moolk appointed Minister upon his expressly undertaking to save the Nizam's country from alienation—Suraj-ool-Moolk takes measures to provide for the payment of the Contingent, undertaking to liquidate the debt in four months—The Governor-General's letter has the effect of suppressing the oppression exercised by the Arabs and of producing a general improvement in the administration—Ghoolan Hyder Khan's districts consigned to the charge of four Deccan Talukdars ... 137 to 139

Arab chiefs perish that they will no longer afford protection to the evil-doers of their tribe—Suraj-ool-Moolk proposes the conditions to the Arab chiefs on which alone he will retain them in the service of the State—They are required to submit to a reduction of their numbers and to render themselves amenable to the Nizam's Courts of Justice—But Government of the Nizam's territory arising from the system of appointments to Talukdars and to the strength of the foreign troops—The Nizam refuses to dismiss his foreign troops, but takes measures to provide for the payment of the Contingent debt—Suraj-ool-Moolk is confident that he will be able to pay the Contingent in the stipulated time—Claim against the administration of Rajah Ram Bux by the Government—Restoration of Taluk-ool-Dowla to the *Chutaks*—Dismissal of new Arab levies by Suraj-ool-Moolk—Proposal to alienate certain districts and retain them for the payment of the Contingent—The character of the proposed arrangement considered—The Resident forwards copies of his correspondence with the Minister to the Governor-General—The Minister, unknown to the Nizam, at the Resident for the assistance of five English Commissioners—Disordered condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Mutiny of Arabs, Sikhs and other troops—The disordered condition of the Nizam's Dominions considered with special reference to individual instances of misrule—The Contingent employed for the suppression of marauders ... 139 to 140

The Resident visits the Nizam to confer with him regarding the condition of the country—He represents to His Highness the vices of the administration and the impracticability of his doing business with the Minister on whose word no reliance could be placed—The Nizam undertakes to produce order in his country in two years, but declares that he cannot pay the Contingent regularly—Release of the Zemindars imprisoned at Mahalpoor—Non-payment of the debt due on account of the Contingent—The Resident complains to the Nizam of Suraj-ool-Moolk's misrule—The Nizam defends his Minister, urging that he had claims to the consideration of the British Government—The idea that the payment of the debt to the Company brought a heavy pressure upon the resources of the Nizam and reduced the Government to a state of bankruptcy alleged to be a mistake—Figures quoted to prove that more than four-fifths of the payment made to the Company's Government was supplied by extraneous aid ... 140 to 155

Character of the Nizam—The Nizam addresses a letter to the Resident, stipulating that the pay of the Contingent shall for the future be paid regularly and that the existing debt shall be discharged in two months—Inability of the Nizam

to keep to his engagement—Details of the conference of the Resident with the Nizam—A plea for protection on behalf of the Nizam—Four principal Talukdars invited to a conference with the Minister to arrange a budget for the year—Suraj-ool-Moolk invites himself to pass a fortnight with the Resident at Bolarum, but the offer is declined—The Minister's object in taking this course was probably to give the idea that he and the Resident were on good terms—The pay of the Contingent between three and four months in arrears—Sham-ool-Quamrah ordered to send his troops against the Sikhs ... 155 to 156

Instances of Suraj-ool-Moolk's misgovernment—Mehrab Khan, the chief of Boodan Khan's forces at Ellabadd, stops the English post—Fresh levy of troops and sale of commands by the Minister—Suraj-ool-Moolk contemplates the resumption and subsequent sale of mortgaged districts—Disagreement between Suraj-ool-Moolk and Abulosa bin Ali—Taluk-ool-Dowla employed to smooth over difficulties—The pay of the Contingent seven and a half months in arrears—Chownee Rajah purchases permission of the Minister to levy troops and Selar Jung is employed to examine and pass the recruits, but the Nizam prohibits fresh enlistments—Circulation of a forged document by Suraj-ool-Moolk—The Government of India permits General Fraser to advance money to the Nizam's Government for the pay of the Contingent—Proposed mortgage of the Nizam's jewels by the Minister for six lakhs of rupees ... 158 to 160

Resignation of General Fraser—The resignation alleged on the one hand to be unconnected with public affairs, and on the other to be due to the tone of a despatch in reference to a recent trial—Trial of Mehrab Khan for stopping the English post—Seizure and confinement of the Gosain Oomroogover by the Minister—Boodan Khan and his districts—The Resident reports to the British Government the proceedings in Mehrab Khan's case—Death of Rang Row and consequent seizure of his property by the Nizam—Suraj-ool-Moolk visits General Fraser ... 163 to 171

Energetic conduct of Major Davidson, the new Resident—The adopted son of Rang Row pays Rs. 1,50,000 for his father's situation—Death of Taluk-ool-Dowla—Presentation of a despatch to the Nizam from the Government of India by Major Davidson—Contents of the despatch—Presentation of rewards to Koodrut Ali Khan by Suraj-ool-Moolk ... 171 to 176

Colonel Low has a private audience of the Nizam at which His Highness promises to pay the Contingent debt in four months—The Resident threatens that unless the engagement is kept the English flag will be hauled down and the treaty annulled—The position of the Nizam considered in connection with the demands of the Resident—Necessity of a change of Ministry—The Nizam whilst assenting to Colonel Low's propositions, practically evades them in each particular instance—Effect of the delay in carrying out measures of reform on the native mind—Colonel Low in audience with the Nizam demands territory for the pay of the Contingent—The Nizam consents to the Resident's demand that Arab offenders shall be tried in his presence—The Arab chiefs consent to deliver up the Arab culprits for trial at the Residency—The Minister offers the *Zillat* of Berar to Boodan Khan for a consideration—The Nizam promises to pay the Company's debt and gradually reduce his commitments—The Resident complains to the Nizam of the Minister's violation of his engagements ... 176 to 184

Trial of Arab delinquents at the Residency—The Judge of the Criminal Court refuses to attend the trial and his place is supplied by an officer of the Cases' Court—List of atrocities committed by the Arabs presented to the Nizam—Proposed cession of territory yielding twenty-six lakhs in satisfaction of all

demands on account of the Contingent—The Nizam deprecates the proposal, and in an interview with the Resident asks for a modification of the demand or for its satisfaction through the medium of other measures—Conclusion of the trial of the Arab malefactors—Treaty for the assignment of territory for the pay of the Contingent concluded 184 to 188

Salar Jung is received by the Nizam in dubar and represents to His Highness the necessity of putting down the Arabs—The Nizam objects to the cession of Ellselpoor and Oomurwate—The Nizam complains to the Arab chiefs of the oppressions of the Arabs—Reported disbandment of 15,000 troops—Termination of the negotiations for the cession of the territory—Advantageous character of the arrangement to the Nizam—Favourable impression produced by Salar Jung on his accession to the Ministry—Salar Jung proposes measures for the subjugation of the Arabs—Colonel Davidson urges upon the Nizam the necessity for reforms—Salar Jung charges Lala Bahadur with falsification of accounts and fraud—Establishment of a new Court of Justice with Moulvis Ahmed as judge—Difficulty of bringing Arab offenders to justice—Salar Jung waits upon the Nizam and presents a plan of reforms—Disagreement between Salar Jung and Lala Bahadur 188 to 195

Want of energy in the administration—Arrears of the Nizam's family pensions—Condition of the new Court of Justice—The Resident again urges upon the Nizam the necessity of prosecuting reforms—Salar Jung secures an improvement in the State finances—He proposes to dispossess the Arabs of districts held in mortgage—Doubtful character of the experiment—The Nizam approves of Salar Jung's plan of reforms—Defalcations in the revenue and reforms connected therewith—The resumption of districts arranged by the transfer of the liabilities on account of the balances due to the Arabs to the Government—Reduction of Military Establishment by Salar Jung—Lala Bahadur obstructs the resumption of districts, and supercedes the Minister's authority—Deficiency of rain and increase in the grain rates—The Minister fixes the price of grain 195 to 203

Arrangements for the payment of arrears of salary—Salar Jung requires Omer bin Acoz to relinquish his districts—Further reductions in the military establishments—Salar Jung's credit in the market extended—Transfer of the *obverse* customs of the Secunderabad cantonment to the Nizam's Government—Examination of Talukdars' accounts by Government officers—Salar Jung makes steady progress in his plan of retrenchment—Extensive robbery of money—Laxity of officers in examining Talukdars' accounts—Arab disturbances—Dismissal of Arabs—Improved communication between Hyderabad and Calcutta 203 to 206

Salar Jung renounces his project of resuming *jaghirs*—The Nizam consents to the sequestration of Lala Bahadur's *jaghirs*—Governor-General demands that persons committing offences against English subjects shall be handed over to the British authorities for trial—Negotiations between Salar Jung and Omer bin Acoz for the disbandment of a thousand Arabs—Resumption of Ghoolum Kalur Khan's *jaghirs*—Torture of prisoners by the police—Assault and capture of Dewry and surprise of Sailoor by Major Mayne's force—The *Cutwal's* office vacant—Completion of the arrangement with Omer bin Acoz—Abdoola bin Ali restores two of his districts—Berhan-ool-Din's estate—Loss of revenue to the Nizam by the abolition of duties in the Assigned Districts—Appointment of Mahmood Mirza Khan to the *Cutwal's* office 206 to 211

The Nizam returns to his capital—Transit duties—Improved financial condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Proclamation abolishing slavery in the Nizam's Dominions—Rumoured conveyance of troops into the vicinity of the city of Hyderabad—Proclamation inviting recruits to join Tanfa Topa's force posted in Hyderabad—Fiscal administration described—Scholars' aversion to the Income Tax—The Nizam fails to keep his promise to the Resident to visit the Restored Districts under the charge of Salar Jung—Presentation of a document showing an audit of a crore and a half of rupees against the Minister—Maladministration of the Restored Districts—Good effects of the reconciliation of the Nizam with Salar Jung—Salar Jung prepares a plan reuniting the government of the Restored Districts to that which existed under the British Government—Deaths of Moulvi Kurram Ali and of Sher Afghan Jung—Duties on imports removed 212 to 219

The Nizam orders the execution of all murderers lying under sentence of death in his prisons—Arrival of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan at Hyderabad—Friendly communication from the Governor-General to the Nizam—Defiance of the Nizam's conduct in refusing to accept the Seat of India—Intrigue by Ektadar-ool-Moolk to procure his appointment to the Ministry—Persuasion of Mrs. Davidson by the wife of an apothecary named Murray—Management of the Restored Districts by Pargues 219 to 225

Ektadar-ool-Moolk prohibited from attending at Court or at the Residency for his part in the Murray case—The Nizam's taste for European commodities—Illness of Shums-ool-Oomrah—Scarcity of grain and consequent distress—Death of Shums-ool-Oomrah, aged 86 years—Omdut-ool-Moolk succeeds to his father's titles and estates—Time bargains rendered illegal—Granaries opened for the sale of corn at reduced prices—Railway to Hyderabad sanctioned—Defective judicial administration—The Murray case—Division between Shums-ool-Oomrah's sons—Investiture of Omdut-ool-Moolk as Shums-ool-Oomrah—Improved condition of the Courts of Justice—The Nizam recalls the leave given to Sir Salar Jung to quit the capital—Robbery of Mr. Robertson on the highroad 225 to 235

Ektadar-ool-Moolk presented with the title of Wikar-ool-Oomrah by the Nizam—Deterioration of the judicial administration—Commission for the trial of robbers—Continued scarcity of grain—Prevalence of dacoity—Measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people—Corruption of the Nizam's officials—Improved administration of justice—Enhancement of pay of low-saluted officials—Deaths of Ram Rao and Atized Jung—Hyderabad and the Wahabee conspiracy—Obstruction to the prosecution of reforms—Establishment of a Court of Appeal—Continued scarcity—Beneficence of the Nizam—Division of the late Shums-ool-Oomrah's possessions—Sir Salar Jung invites Moosa Khan of Bombay to serve in the administration 235 to 244

Establishment of a Board of Revenue at Hyderabad—The Nizam accords his consent to a plan of reforms, embracing the recovery of military *jaghirs*—Difficulties attending the recovery of *jaghirs*—Proposed coinage of English money at the Nizam's mint—Proposed issue of currency notes by the Hyderabad branch of the Bombay Bank—Rejection of the proposal by the Minister 244 to 247

Famine in the Nizam's territories; necessity for relief measures—Commencement of the sittings of the Board of Revenue—Punishment of murderers—Reluctance of the Nizam and his Minister to pass capital sentences—Visit of Sir Hope Grant to Hyderabad—The Board of Revenue decides to recall all *jaghirs*, income and endowments conferred within the last twenty-six years—Demand for an Insolvency Court at Hyderabad—Proposed establishment of an *Assess* commission—Arab administration of justice 247 to 252

Sir Salar Jung completes his revenue arrangements—Discontent of the country authorities during under separate Collectors—Continuation of the survey of the Court of Appeal—Administration Report for the Berars for 1867—Education and schools in the Berars—Completion of command in Hyderabad—Security of grates—prompt measures of the Government—The Berars—Administration Report of the Berars for 1866-67—Education in the Berars—Unpopularity of the Hyderabad Municipal Committee—Appointment of a Governor of Berars—Sir Salar Jung's position in the Berars—Berars ... 252 to 264

Administration of the Berars—Mr. Saunders' Administration Report of Hyderabad for 1868-70, comprising census, communications, general features of territory administered by the Nizam, Government revenues and disposition of the people, description of the State of Hyderabad in general features of the country in the present day; death of the Nizam's late High Commissioner; proclamation of his successor; improvement in the Berars; preventing the Resident at the Nizam's Durbar; removal of revenue arrangements for the education of the young Nizam; association of members of the Berars in the work of the Government; Sir Salar Jung's visit to Berars—Administrative measures of the year; difficulties to be contended against in the administration of justice; jails; punishments; Suits; female indentured; general returns; Dewanne Revenue; land tax; trade; industries; natural produce; strength and composition of military establishments; reformed troops; police; crimes; thuggy and dacoity agency; personnel of the Public Works Department; appointment of a Public Works Secretary; tasks; roads; transit; railway communication; village schools; Government schools; official language; domestic instruction; technical education; cost of engineering colleges; expenditure during the year for education; Hyderabad Medical School; Dispensary Staff; dispensaries at the capital; district dispensaries; inspection of dispensaries; employment of the graduates; sanitation and conveyance; sanitation at fairs; vital statistics; disbursements; and village roads ... 264 to 284

Resolution of the Government of India regarding reforms at Hyderabad—Proposed purchase of the right of the Nizam's Government to the surplus revenues of the Berars—Taxation in the Nizam's Dominions—Improvements in the Nizam's P. W. D.—Alleged lawlessness in the Nizam's Dominions—Mr. Saunders' Administration Report for 1871-72—Survey Settlement and Assessment—Condition of the Ryots—Administration of the Telangana Province—Difficulties in the management of the Hyderabad High Court ... 284 to 300

Moulvie Mahdi Ali's report on the famine in the Nizam's Dominions—Progress in the Nizam's Dominions—Contingent reduction of establishments by Sir Salar Jung—Jail administration—Review of Moulvie Mahdi Ali's famine report—Sir Salar Jung's tour to Aunghabad—Past financial condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Objects of Sir Richard Temple's visit to Simla—Reviews of Mukarram-ood-Dowla's Financial Statement for 1877-78 ... 300 to 322

Article from the Journal of the Poona Standard—Sindh concerning the administration of Sir Salar Jung—Earl Dalhousie's report—Administration of the Restored Districts ... 322 to 332

Lord Metcalfe's incumbency of the Hyderabad Residency—Origin of the Hyderabad Contingent—Establishment of the Contingent by W. Palmer and Co.—Proposed gift of £100,000 for the improvement of Calcutta by the Nizam—Condition of Hyderabad on Lord Metcalfe's arrival—Projected plan of reforms—Loan of £200,000 to the Nizam's Government by Palmer and Co.—Increase of the

influence of Palmer and Co.—Lord Metcalfe proposes a loan guaranteed by the British Government for the liquidation of their debt—Rejection of the proposal by Lord Hastings—Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe with Mr. John Adam India House on Hyderabad Affairs—Discomfiture of the Hastings-Rumold party and vindication of Lord Metcalfe's measures—Kay's opinion of the connection of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam's Government ... 332 to 369

Review of the Financial Statement of the Nizam's Government for Fasl 1290 (1879-80)—Flourishing financial condition of the State ... 369 to 371

Alleged maladministration of the Nizam's Dominions and prevalence of corruption—Atrocities at Bejapore and on the Kharosh frontier—Inability of Sir Salar Jung to cope with the anarchy prevalent in the State—Suggested appointment of European Police Officers to the Hyderabad Police—Emphatic denial given to the statements that corruption and mismanagement prevail throughout the Nizam's Dominions ... 371 to 375

Review of the Administration Report of the Nizam's Dominions for Fasl 1289 (1879-80)—Former and present divisions of the State—Amount of rain-fall—Prices—Culturable area—Balances of former years—Outstandings from 1281-1289 Fasl ... 375 to 380

Remoued appointment of a Co-Regent to succeed the late Vikar-ool-Omrak—Opinion expressed that the Government of India would do well to leave Sir Salar in sole charge of the Administration—Vast improvements effected at Hyderabad during Sir Salar Jung's tenure of office—Contemplated visit of the Nizam to England in May 1883—Review of the history of Hyderabad during Sir Salar Jung's Ministry—Expected demand for the rendition of the Berars on the Nizam attaining his majority—Relation of the circumstances attending the assignment of the districts—The Nizam's claim to the disbandment of the Hyderabad Contingent ... 380 to 385

Review of the financial statement of the Nizam's Government for 1291 Fasl—Actual accounts for 1289 Fasl—Illegal estimates for 1290 Fasl—Budget estimates for 1291 Fasl ... 385 to 387

Extract from Meadows Taylor's "Story of my Life"—Palmer and Company's dealings with the Nizam's Government—English superintendence of districts—Abolition of the control—Prosecution of Obed Hossain—Discussions regarding the justice of Palmer and Company's claims—Disputes between the Nizam's Government and the Shoopore State regarding the payment of a succession fee—Death of the Rajah Krishappa Naik when a settlement of these disputes was about to be arrived at—Disolute character of the Rases—Appointment of the deceased Rajah's brother, Pöl Naik, as regent—The Rasee resists the measure, and Captain Grosley, the officer in charge of the State, applies for troops to enforce the arrangement, but the request is refused—Appointment of Captain Taylor to settle the disputes—His arrival at Shoopore—Description of Shoopore—Captain Taylor's negotiations with the Rasee for a peaceful settlement of the disputes—Disbandment of the Beydar militia, and submission of the Rasee ... 387 to 394

Financial condition of the State—Installation of Enketappa Naik—Orders of the Governor-General concerning the Shoopore State—Lord Ellenborough addresses a private letter to Captain Taylor approving of his policy—Trouble with the Beydars—Disorganised condition of the State finances—Inauguration of reforms—Conspiracy to destroy the young Rajah defeated ... 394 to 401

Public improvements at Shorapore—Investigation of the claims of the Gosain bankers against the State—Enquiries disclose the fact that during fifty-two years no less than one crore and seventy-nine lakhs of rupees were paid to the Nizam's Government—Contemplated appointment of a Bengal Civilian to the charge of the State—Outbreak of cholera—Suspension of the order relating to Captain Taylor's removal from the charge of the State—Extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors regarding Shorapore—Death of Pidi Naik ...	401 to 410
Intrigues of the Rance—Frauds in the Finance Department—Account of the Beylure, their history, habits and customs—Revenue arrangements—Increase of the revenue—Lord Hardinge approves of Captain Taylor's administration of the State—Illness of the Rance ...	410 to 431
Capture of a large gang of dacoits—Visit of Captain Taylor to Hyderabad—Renewed intrigues of the Rance—Captain Taylor's return to Shorapore—Anticipated disturbances by Beylures and the Rance's partisans—Arrival of General Fraser at Shorapore to arrange for the removal of the Rance from the State—Deportation of the Rance to Bellary—Appointment of a Commission to enquire into the offences of the insurgent Beylures—Public improvements—Return of the Rance to Shorapore ...	431 to 439
Receipt of a despatch from the Court of Directors commending Captain Taylor's administration of Shorapore—Construction of water works at Shorapore—Archæological remains in Shorapore—Critical condition of the Nizam's Government—Captain Taylor nominated to the charge of the districts lying near Shorapore—Delay in confirming the appointment—Financial embarrassments at Hyderabad—Approaching majority of the Rajah of Shorapore—Arrangements for the future carrying on of the administration—Visit to Hyderabad—The Nizam's financial difficulties and the Resident's proposals for their elucidation—Resignation of General Fraser ...	439 to 443
Captain Taylor's return to Shorapore—Commencement of his last revenue settlement—Receipt of the orders of the Government of India as to the Rajah's investiture with full powers—The Rajah's reply not considered satisfactory by the Government of India—The Rajah's views—Progress of events at Hyderabad—Reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent—Death of the Rance of Shorapore—Salar Jung appointed Minister at Hyderabad—Captain Taylor summoned to Hyderabad to receive instructions respecting the district to be given into his charge—His nomination to the district lying contiguous to the Bombay Presidency—Letter from the Resident explaining the reasons which dictated the appointment—Captain Taylor proceeds to Berar, and at the request of the Resident draws up a minute on the subject of the establishments and general management of the new districts ...	443 to 446
Investiture of the Rajah of Shorapore with full powers—Captain Taylor's subsequent interview with the Rajah—Termination of his connection with Shorapore—Beylure customs—Review of the work done at Shorapore ...	446 to 452
Extract from the "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1872-1873"—Review of the history of the State—The Nizam's military forces in 1847 numbered 50,219 men—History of the State dates from 1853, when Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister—Assignment of the Berars—Restoration of the Raichore Daul and Dharsou—Nizam's army numbers about 30,000 men, of whom upwards of 6,000 are Arabs ...	452 to 453

Review of the history of the famine in the Nizam's Dominions—Physical features of the State—Considerable quantities of grain were exported during the famine, and no interference with the principles of free trade was permitted—Total expenditure on the famine—Method of making revenue collections of unpaid farmers and substitutes selected officers—Statement showing the income of cultivators in 1874—Under Sir Salar Jung's administration the revenue increases from about 75 to 250 lakhs of rupees—The famine campaign Ali's report—The system of relief works—71,658 persons and 432,926 animals died during the famine—Scale of the rise in prices—Mr. Mahli Ali's able famine administration—Districts which suffered most from famine were Lingapur, Raichore, Shorapore, Goolbargah, Nuldroog and Shoor—Cost of maintaining poor-houses established during the famine—Revenue reforms under Sir Salar Jung's administration—Mr. Mahli Ali's opinion regarding the necessity for further reform—Famine administration in Hyderabad under Mogul rule—Further criticisms of the report—Hydrabad contributions to the Irish Famine Relief Fund ...	453 to 467
Extracts from Kaye's "Life and Correspondence of H. St. George Tucker, late Accountant-General of Bengal and Chairman of the East India Company"—The Court of Directors and the Board of Control—Powers of the Board—Collisions between the two authorities—The case of William Palmer and Co.—Mr. Tucker's dissent—The writ of mandamus—Conflict of the Court—The case of the Lucknow bankers—Firmness of the Court—Conduct of Mr. Tucker—The mandamus stayed ...	467 to 480
Extract from "Papers and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe" by Kaye—Defence of the employment of European officers to superintend Nizam's affairs—Amount of interference—Hyderabad and Nagpore—Letter to Mr. Martin—Mr. Martin's views—Letter to Mr. Swinton—Village settlements—Mode of settlement-making—Native influence—Inequality of settlements—Results of the first settlements—The Minister's proposals—The finances of Hyderabad—Character of Chundoo Lal ...	480 to 492
Sir Salar Jung's administration—Condition of the State when he took charge—His reforms—New administrative scheme—Proposed abolition of the four <i>Sad-ek-Mohams</i> or Ministers, and their conversion into assistants to the Minister—Contemplated formation of a State Council—Revenue administration in future to be carried on by a Board of Revenue to be composed chiefly of Revenue Commissioners with a Secretary and two assistants—Article from the London Times reviewing British relations with the Nizam—The assignment of the Berars—The treaty of 1860—The benefit accruing to the inhabitants of the Berars from the British rule of the territory—The restoration of the districts discussed—What the Contingent is maintained the Berars must remain as a special territory set apart to defray its cost—The future of the Contingent ...	492 to 498
Official notification of the reforms proposed to be introduced in the Hyderabad Government—Translation of the text of the reforms as published in the <i>Sareeda</i> or <i>Hyderabad Government Gazette</i> ...	498 to 504
Selections from the evidence of Sir Salar Jung given before the Famine Commission—Systems of revenue assessment and collection in force when His Excellency was appointed Minister—Subsequent introduction of changes into the systems—Remissions of revenue and the principles upon which they are made—Statement of the changes introduced in the administration of justice—Constitution and character of the Courts of Justice—The Public Works Depart-	

ment and its work—Opinion expressed that Government should not impart grain in famine time, but should trust to trade—The principles upon which famine relief should be given—Condemnation of indiscriminate relief measures—The *battai* or "payment in kind" system of rent, denounced as a vicious one and injurious both to the State and the cultivators—Evils of the system enumerated—A regular survey of the country necessary to reduce the chances of malversation and abuse of authority, and of oppression towards the ryots ... 501 to 509

Frequent Changes of Ministry, and the Consequences.

The Resident expresses an opinion, in which the Nizam concurs, that Rajah Ram Bux is unfit to hold office—Difficulties attending the appointment of a suitable Minister—Shams-ul-Oumrah, Rajah Bahadur and Runkut Ali Khan mentioned as a probable successor of Rajah Ram Bux—Rajah Ram Bux submits to the Nizam a plan of reforms—The Nizam announces that he will give him another trial ... 513 to 515

The Nizam calls upon Suraj-ul-Mulk to resign the office of the *Fakelat*—Statement of negotiations preceding the appointment of Suraj-ul-Mulk as Minister—His probable resignation—Embarrassment of the Ministry—Suraj-ul-Mulk resigns his post as Minister—General Feroz expresses his dissatisfaction at Suraj-ul-Mulk's conduct—The Nizam calls upon Suraj-ul-Mulk to resign office—Suraj-ul-Mulk's conduct as Minister—Mr. Dighton's districts—Suraj-ul-Mulk's appointment as Minister dismissed by the Governor-General—Expected dismissal of Suraj-ul-Mulk—Interview between Suraj-ul-Mulk and the Nizam ... 515 to 523

Rajah Ram Bux has an interview with the Nizam—His expected appointment to the Ministry—The Nizam expresses dissatisfaction at Suraj-ul-Mulk's conduct—Expected re-appointment of Rajah Ram Bux—Suraj-ul-Mulk has an interview with the Nizam—The Nizam applies to the Governor-General to concur in Suraj-ul-Mulk's dismissal—Suraj-ul-Mulk's want of good faith—Financial embarrassments of the Government—Sketch of Suraj-ul-Mulk's character ... 523 to 531

Intigues as to the appointment of a Minister—The Nizam excludes Suraj-ul-Mulk from all conferences with the Resident—Conference between the Nizam and the Resident and reconciliation of the former with Suraj-ul-Mulk—Sketch of Suraj-ul-Mulk's career—Detailed account of the interview between the Nizam, the Minister and the Resident—The Nizam rejects Suraj-ul-Mulk's proposals—History of Suraj-ul-Mulk's appointment—Incidents in his career—Expected receipt of the Governor-General's reply to the Nizam's representation regarding Suraj-ul-Mulk—Mr. Dighton acts as the medium of communication between the Resident and Suraj-ul-Mulk—The Nizam decides to dismiss Suraj-ul-Mulk ... 531 to 547

Appointment of Syf Jung as Minister—Lord Dalhousie's letter with reference to the appointment of a Minister—Installation of Syf Jung—Salar Jung's management of Mr. Dighton's districts—Syf Jung's appointment alleged to be only temporary—Events consequent upon Syf Jung's appointment—The Governor-General disapproves of Syf Jung's appointment, which is accordingly relinquished—The Resident informs the Nizam that Suraj-ul-Mulk's dismissal is not concurred in by the Governor-General—The Nizam proposes the election of Shams-ul-Oumrah in Syf Jung's place—British policy as to the appointment of a Minister—Suraj-ul-Mulk and the Hyderabad *shahzade* ... 547 to 555

Pages

Pages

Investiture of Shams-ul-Oumrah—His good character and position a guarantee for the better government of the State—Mean expedients of Suraj-ul-Mulk to discredit his successor—The Governor-General informs the Nizam that he offers no objection to Shams-ul-Oumrah's appointment, but at the same time he holds the Nizam responsible for the consequences of the appointment—Suraj-ul-Mulk sells the districts of Amba Jangne to Muzir Koorban Ali a short time previous to his dismissal from the Ministry—Honour of Shams-ul-Oumrah and excellence of his administration ... 555 to 561

Suraj-ul-Mulk fails in his endeavour to embrace the administration by securing a coalition of *shahzade* to act against the Minister—Omraogee accuses Rajah Gyan Chund's imprisonment in the *Qutab* a prison for a debt due to him on account of the sale of an appointment—Dismissal of Shams-ul-Oumrah by the Nizam ... 561 to 561

The Nizam restores some ancient *jeoks* of Suraj-ul-Mulk and resumes communications with him—Expected re-appointment of Suraj-ul-Mulk—The Nizam is credited with a desire to administer the affairs of State personally—Suraj-ul-Mulk is invited to Court and presented by the Nizam with a string of pearls ... 561 to 567

Restoration of Shams-ul-Oumrah to the Nizam's favour—Conference between the Resident and the Nizam as to Shams-ul-Oumrah's dismissal—The Governor-General addresses the Nizam expressing regret at the frequent changes of Ministers—Remuneral offer of sixty lakhs of rupees by Rajah Ram Bux for his restoration to the Ministry ... 567 to 569

Rajah Ram Bux appointed *Pashdar* for the conduct of home affairs and *Vakil* for English affairs—Prospect of a reconciliation between Shams-ul-Oumrah and the Nizam without any reference to the Ministry—Qasim-ul-Mulk appointed *Kopul Bahadur Dandia*—Remuneral re-appointment of Suraj-ul-Mulk—The Nizam threatens to place his Government in the hands of the English—Rajah Ram Bux invested with plenary power over the affairs of Government—Rajah Ram Bux deposes Rajah Rung Row of his situation, but the Nizam refuses to sanction the measure—Resignation of the Minister—Rajah Rung Row seeks the appointment of Rajah Narsimha, Chundoo Lall's grandson—The Nizam's dissatisfaction with Rajah Ram Bux ... 569 to 573

Suraj-ul-Mulk's mother petitions the Nizam for her son's restoration—Alleged reconciliation of the Nizam with Rajah Ram Bux—Dismissal of Rajah Ram Bux and the appointment of Syf Jung to the Ministry—Reconciliation of the Nizam with Shams-ul-Oumrah—Disgrace of Rajah Ram Bux and his associates in the Ministry—Specialties as to the appointment of a Minister—The immense power of the Arabs and the Pathans, a formidable obstacle in the path of a Minister ... 573 to 575

Personal conduct of the affairs of State by the Nizam—Consequences of the non-appointment of a Minister—Appointment of Gunesh Row—Syf Jung on behalf of the Nizam urges the Resident to consent to the appointment—Gunesh Row's appointment not aside—Expected appointment of Shams-ul-Oumrah—The Nizam a second time appoints Gunesh Row—Suraj-ul-Mulk's official acts condemned—Shams-ul-Oumrah is willing to accept office on the condition that his measures shall receive a previous sanction, and that the Nizam shall not interfere with him in carrying them out—The Resident addresses urgent remonstrances to the Nizam regarding the non-appointment of a Minister—Ghulam Kuree Khan dismissed from the Ministry ... 575 to 581

The Nizam desires Suraj-ul-Mulk to appoint Rajah Ram Das as <i>pahadar</i> —Suraj-ul-Mulk offers to resign his appointment as Minister—His fraudulent office—Death of Suraj-ul-Mulk—His character—Probable re-appointment of Ghannool-Corral as Minister—The Nizam's aversion to General Fraser—The restored Districts made over to the charge of Nosserat Jung and Hussan Munawwar Khan ...	581 to 584
--	------------

Disorders and Disturbances.

Apprehension of the Jaghirdar of Oudghur—Mahomed Khan's son's murderer delivered up to justice by the Arab chiefs—Mutiny of the Lineawals and disorders near the Palace—Outrages by the Zemindars of Narasingpet, of Goommatkul and Wanparies—Hussan Khan Mundossee, a Pathan chieftain, makes 5000 <i>rahillas</i> for purposes of violence—Attacks on Captains Malcolm and Woster by them—Chief of the 57th N. I. attacked on the frontier ...	587 to 594
Suspension of the sittings of the Sultanate Adawlut owing to the jeal of the Judges and officials being in error—Release of a prisoner under trial by a party of soldiers—Unarmed <i>rahillas</i> quit the capital and take up their residence outside the walls—Cardinal co-operation of the Nizam and General Fraser for the expulsion of the <i>rahillas</i> —Murder of Moosyad Bar Jung—Six of the assassins killed by the murdered man's nephews ...	590 to 592
Requies between Sikhs and Arabs at Nandair—Attack and capture of Candihar by <i>rahillas</i> —General Fraser desires the appearance of the disaffected Zemindars at the capital—Punishment of the robbers guilty of the attack on the Company's sepoy—Moor Kuramat Ali, the Judge of a Court of Justice, refuses to proceed with a case because of his arrears of pay—Brigadier Tomkyns despatched with a force to secure the attendance of the refractory Zemindars at the capital ...	592 to 595
The Zemindar of Goommatkul accepts of the Resident's intervention to secure a settlement of his claims—Distressed condition of the ryots and prevalence of gang robberies—Outrages in the Colgonda district—The refractory Zemindars make their appearance at Hyderabad in obedience to the Resident's summons ...	595 to 598
The projected expulsion of <i>rahillas</i> likely to miscarry owing to the difficulties attending the measure—Hussan-ul-deen Khan's case—A detachment of the Contingent despatched against <i>rahillas</i> —Detention of Hyderabad notabilities by Syud Ahmed, a wealthy grain merchant, for purposes of extortion ...	598 to 601
Disturbances by <i>rahillas</i> —Imprisonment of Syud Ahmed by Suraj-ul-Mulk's orders—Outrage at Dewarkulra—Mutilation of a woman by a <i>rahilla</i> —The disordered state of the country calls for British interference—Removal of objectionable district holders by Suraj-ul-Mulk ...	601 to 604
Abolition of the fees charged by the Criminal Court—Proclamation prohibiting the employment and ordering the disbandment of Arabs—The assassin of the Naib of the Cutwal released at the instance of Abdoola bin Ali—Representation by the Arabs against the terms of the proclamation ...	604 to 609
Frequent gang robberies at the capital—Corruption and cowardice of the Police—Arabs take forcible possession of the mortgaged village of Kokutpalle, near Secunderabad, and murder one of the defenders—Inaction of the Government in regard to the Arabs—Arrangements for the expulsion of the <i>rahillas</i> —Non-payment of discharged Sikhs ...	609 to 611

Entry of British troops into Hyderabad to quell disturbances—Issues of orders by the Resident and General Lowell to the troops on their return to cantonments from the city—Toon Das Khan's case—Slaughter of three <i>rahillas</i> by a Rathore guard of the Cutwal ...	611 to 617
Assassination of Hussan-ul-deen Khan and subsequent disturbances—Arrest of Arabs for gang robbery—Fight between two parties of Arabs—Intervention of the Resident on behalf of a <i>rahilla</i> delator—Suraj-ul-Mulk mobbed by soldiers— <i>Rahillas</i> complain to General Fraser that they are unequally treated ...	617 to 623
Affray between rival Mahomedan sects at Hyderabad—Issues of a proclamation by Suraj-ul-Mulk—Reignition of the Cutwal—His refusal to deliver up his districts—The Nizam's aversion to his Minister—The Cutwal refuses to relinquish his post at the command of the Nizam—The Nizam uses force to compel the Cutwal to obey his orders—Disturbances at Shorapore—The Mundossee clamour for their pay ...	623 to 628
Rajah Rung Row relinquishes his districts after three battles resulting in the loss of several lives—Ghased Khan makes forcible entry into Abul Khair by the Minister's orders, drawing out the themes of Ismail Khan and plundering a <i>scholar's</i> house of Rs. 20,000—Conflicting orders of the Nizam and the Minister and consequent disturbances ...	632 to 633
Disturbances at Pallumpet—The Nizam prohibits the Minister from confiscating Ismail Khan's property—Expulsion of Gummool-Deen Khan from Suraj-ul-Mulk's house—Outrages by <i>rahillas</i> near the capital—Fight between the Zemindar of Corwal and Sher Afghan Jung; defeat of the latter—Murder in the Minister's palace by the command of a battalion of <i>Lineawals</i> —Disturbances in the city ...	633 to 636
Pecuniary of Goolburga imprisoned by his son—Projected visit of General Fraser to inquire into the circumstances of the imprisonment—Movement of troops to suppress disorder—A detachment despatched to Goolburga, and another to Patanchero to dispossess the ex-Cutwal of his districts—Demonstration by <i>rahillas</i> within sight of the Nizam—The Resident leaves for Goolburga ...	636 to 640
Attack on Linowalla by Beldars at Kolosee—The ex-Cutwal resigns his districts—Execution of an Arab by his fellows—General justice of Arab decisions—Suggested employment of Arabs in the Punjab—Disputed coalition of the country—Defeat of a party of <i>rahillas</i> by Sher Afghan Jung ...	640 to 642
Shameful treatment of a Brahmin woman by <i>rahillas</i> —The depredations of the <i>rahillas</i> extended over the whole extent of country comprised between Rajpore, Moorag, Amroor, Doolsooda and Ditchkonda—Levy of Arabs in contravention of orders, by Harroo Bessa—Troops are ordered out against the <i>rahillas</i> and considerably reduce their strength ...	642 to 646
Expected insurrection in Hyderabad—Fight in the Begum Bazaar between the adherents of two rival Gosains—Disturbance near the palace by murderers—Disturbances by Sikhs outside the city—The Resident remonstrates with the Nizam against the projected restoration of Koopal Bahadur Bundar to Sultan Nuzer-ul-Mulk ...	646 to 649
Deshbeger and Bejeger, the principal combatants in the fight in the Begum Bazaar, take refuge in the Resident's bazaar—Borden Khan's Arab retainers invade Isatoola Khan's house—Imprisonment of Sheristadars by Pathans—Tumultuous conduct of the soldiery owing to arrears of pay ...	649 to 651

Induced-ool-deen Khan submits a remonstrance to the Nizam regarding the condition of the country—Disturbances in the vicinity of the Residency during the <i>Maharaja</i> —Illegal imprisonment of Pandhary Nanth by Rajah Ram Bux—Mutinies for arrears of pay—Contests between parties of Arabs at the house of a mutual debtor—Disturbance near the Nizam's Palace	651 to 656
The <i>duffandars</i> are compelled to seek the protection of a strong armed force on their way from the Minister's—Forbidden detention of Oomroogoor by Rohillas—Moor Fyz-ool-deen, a cousin of the Nizam, forcibly seizes and detains a member of the Ghulata family—Release of Oomroogoor—Mutinies of troops and dependants	656 to 657
Rajah Ram Bux adopts expedients to relieve the financial embarrassments of Government—Dismissal of Arabs on their refusal to serve under Hussam Ali Khan—Rumours current that the ex-Coutwal offered three lakhs of rupees to be restored to office—Shams-ool-Oomrah protests against the re-appointment of Hussam Ali Khan as Coutwal—Excesses of the Lineavallas	657 to 659
Marwarces decline to conduct business because of the oppression of the Government—The Nizam's Government applies for the services of the Contingent to dispossess Sikhs Mahomed Khan of his <i>jaghair</i> , but the request is refused on the ground of the injustice of the measure—Disturbances regarding the possession of a district held by a relation of Moulvi Karamat Ali—Rohillas clamour for arrears of pay at the Minister's gate—Execution of an Arab for the murder of his brother	659 to 661
Fight and loss of seventeen lives in the city—Powerlessness of the Criminal Court to enforce its decrees—Abuse of the judge by a suitor—Disaffected Sikhs seize Rajah Ram Bux's <i>askarbazah</i> —Rajah Ram Bux orders the Nizam's guards to prevent Boodun Khan's entry to the Palace—Boodun Khan is subsequently submitted by order of the Nizam—Nussedd Khan dispossessed of his <i>jaghair</i> by force—Sale of <i>jaghair</i> by the Nizam	661 to 661
The Minister promulgates a plan of reforms embodying the removal of Talukdars, having liens upon the districts assigned to them, and a measure for the improvement of the finances—Expected disturbances at Ellichpore owing to the disposssession of the Jaghirdar of his district—Turbulent dispute in the Begum Bazaar regarding the possession of property—The Nizam's troops are despatched against the offenders and bombard the house in the Begum Bazaar, in which they take refuge, killing several persons and taking a large number of prisoners	661 to 667
Effects of the dismissal of Rohillas—Escalation of disturbances occurring since Shams-ool-Oomrah's secession from office—Treatment of debtors by their creditors—Application for the use of Contingent at Ellichpore—The Nizam protests against the disarmament of his subjects by the Resident's orders	667 to 672
Boodun Khan's case—Moulvi Alidool Hashem protests against the sequestration of his <i>jaghair</i> —Shams-ool-Oomrah relinquishes a portion of his <i>jaghair</i> without resistance—Murder of Appah How by Rajah Bishna Chund—Disarmament of Arabs and Rohillas passing near the Residency—The application for the services of the Contingent at Ellichpore refused—Injustice and impolicy of the refusal	672 to 674
The question of the prohibition to employ Arabs and Rohillas considered—Appah How's murder—Sequestration of Rajah Bishna Chund's property—Resumption of hostilities in the Ellichpore district—The right of the British Government to resume the aid of the Contingent considered	674 to 680

Mutiny of Shams-ool-Oomrah's Lineavallas and disturbances in the city—Murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments—Exclusion of Arabs from the Residency premises—Expected disturbances amongst the Pathans—Rajah Moorlehar, the Nizam's Treasurer, brutes by malicious Lineavallas	680 to 682
Mutiny of the Khas Bissala for arrears of pay—Suggested appointment of Abdulola bin Ali to the Ministry—Disturbance at Syed Fazul's house—Appah How's murder—Loy of Arabs by Rajah Revunt How—Syed Fazul placed under surveillance at the Minister's house—Syed Fazul removed to the Coutwal's prison	682 to 684
Action at Ellichpore between the Nabob and the Government troops—Power of the Arabs over the Government—Rumoured despatch of the <i>Yashuk</i> force to Ellichpore—Rohilla bands plunder the country about Meminalah—Maharum disturbances—Cruel murder of a youth by a Pathan retainer of Suraj-ool-Mookh	684 to 687
Major Babington insulted by a party of Arabs at Bitchikoundah—Execution of a fort at Nagpore by a party of hostile Arabs—Aggressive conduct of Arabs towards British troops—The Resident demands the surrender of the Arabs guilty of insulting Major Babington	687 to 689
The prisoners in the Dharoor fort rise upon the garrison and gain possession of the fort—The Nabob of Ellichpore having obtained complete success over the Government troops dismisses his levies—Colonel Bontau's force besieges Dharoor—Mutiny of the Khas Bissala	689 to 690
Oppressive conduct of Boodun Khan—Punishment of the Arabs guilty of the outrage on Major Babington—Reported dismissal of Bishun Chund by the Cooee's Court—Mutiny of the Lineavallas—Capture of the fort of Candahar by Rohillas and Sikhs—Disturbances in the district of the Rajah of Wumparty	690 to 692
Seizure of the Narnala fort by one of the Nizam's officers—Good government of the Nawab of Ellichpore in his districts—The Nizam confers high distinction on Abdulola bin Ali—Seizure of the Rajah of Wumparty's family and children by Arabs—Plunder of Khair	692 to 694
Fight between two parties of Sikhs near the capital—Disturbances by malicious soldiery in the capital—Excesses of the Arabs at Wumparty—The Pathans learning that the Nizam contemplates issuing an order for their expulsion threaten to rush into the Palace and make His Highness prisoner—Measures being taken to allay the ferment, the threat is not carried into execution	694 to 697
Atrocious murder near the Residency by Arabs—The jurisdiction of the Resident—Fight between Shams-ool-Oomrah's troops and a body of mutinous Sikhs—Domination of the Arabs over the Government and their oppressive conduct towards the people	697 to 701
Duffandars and other leading officials abstain from attending the Palace to avoid being seized by malicious Pathans—Affray between Arabs and a guard of British sepoy near Booder—Dacoities in the suburbs of the capital	701 to 702
Fend between two gossies at Kalanoe—Supposed murder of a young girl by Abdullah bin Ali's father-in-law—Disturbances in the city between parties of Sikhs—Prevalence of dacoities	702 to 704
Major Mayne insulted by a body of Arabs—A party of Arabs carry Korogull by force—Lord Dalhousie prohibits recruiting for the Contingent—Increase of dacoities—Execution of a Syed murderer	704 to 707

The Rajah of Wunpury defeats Talib-ood-Dowla's troops—Rajah Goor Bux is sent a prisoner to Golcondah—Cession of daedies—Slaughter of Sikhs by Arabs in the vicinity of the Minister's Palace—Policy adopted by unteers to recover their arrears of pay...	707 to 708
Conclusion of the contest between the Rajah of Wunpury and Talib-ood-Dowla—Osmer bin Aoua's followers beaten by a party of Rohillas—Flight at Oumra-watten between Bhawani Sing and Boodun Khan—Mutinous Sikhs take up their position outside Hyderabad, and seize grain and stores intended for the city market—Quarrel between Baudun and Talib-ood-Dowla regarding the estate of the Rajah of Wunpury—Mutiny of Turks...	708 to 709
Disturbance by Bedee Mustoo—Mutiny of Arabs headed by Sultan Ghali in the Minister's Palace—The Sikhs continue their depredations on the grain supply...	709 to 711
A body of Pathans demand their arrears of pay of the Minister, and on attempting to bar his egress are shot down by Arab retainers—The Minister is wounded in the neck—Plunder of Beeder and Nimrud by Rohillas—Alleged participation of Shums-ood-Oomrah's eldest son in the affaie at the Minister's house—Abdullah bin Ali mediates between the Minister and the Pathans...	711 to 713
The Resident addresses an official note to the Minister complaining of the hazards of travelling in the Nizam's Dominions—Despatch of a portion of the Contingent against marauders—Mutinies in the capital—Oppressions of the Arabs—Disturbed condition of the country—The Contingent eight months in arrears of pay—Financial embarrassments...	713 to 715
Mortgage of the great diamond—Removal of the diamond from the custody of Kishan Lal—The Nizam's responsibility for the disorders in his dominions—Disturbance in an Arab Court of Justice...	715 to 717
A body of about fifty Arabs besiege the house of their debtor, Saleh Mahomed Khan, who subsequently raises a force of Rohillas, Arabs and Rathours to secure from Government a settlement of his claims—Mutinies at the Nizam's Palace...	717 to 718
Ineffectualness of the Government to the Arabs—Affairs in the vicinity of Mahab-poor—Quarrel between two parties of Poorbeas—Murder and suicides of a debtor—Saleh Mahomed Khan blockades one of the principal streets of the city to secure payment of his arrears—Atrocious cruelty perpetrated on a woman by an Arab—The Bolaram troops remain unpaid...	718 to 720
Byram Khan obtains possession of the Nizam's <i>soobutkhana</i> —Koodrut Ali Khan effects an amicable settlement with the Minister regarding the possession of Edilabad—Fight between the forces of Koodrut Ali Khan and Boodun Khan regarding the possession of Edilabad—New levies of Arabs—Boodun Khan said to be in treaty for the purchase of the Elgundah district...	720 to 722
Fight between Sultan Ghali and Goolam Yaseen Khan's forces at Waller—Recruiting of Arabs by Boodun Khan and Bulhim—Discreditable conduct of Nurj-ood-Mooh in the Edilabad affair—The Minister for a momentary consideration empowers Boodun Khan to levy a force to wrest the district from Koodrut Ali Khan, and almost immediately afterwards receives from Koodrut Ali Khan a sum of money to permit him to retain charge—The forces of the contending parties meet and Boodun Khan is at first discomfited, but large re-inforcements being received from Oumra-watten he defeats the rival force with great loss and besieges them in Edilabad...	722 to 724
The Sikhs mutiny and plunder the Begum Bazaar—Confinement of influential parties to compel Government to do justice to aggrieved individuals—Disturbed condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Boodun Khan's success at Edilabad...	724 to 726

Enumeration of disturbances distressing the capital—Feasible confinement of Soonsjee Paudai, a <i>dafadar</i> , by Berhimis—Death of his captives—New levies of Arabs by Boodun Khan—Continued fighting at Waloor and Edilabad...	726 to 728
Oppressive conduct of Boodun Khan's Rohillas—Attempted sale by the Minister of Moosher Jung's district of Oomarkhair to Saleh Mahomed Khan—The inhabitants of Edilabad complain to the Nizam of the cruelties practised upon them—Capitulation of the Edilabad garrison to Boodun Khan's forces—The district of Bawunt laid waste by rival forces...	728 to 729
Seizure of <i>soobdars</i> by mutinous Sikhs to compel Government to settle the arrears due to the latter—Satisfaction of the claims of the mutinous members of the Khaz Risala—Continued imprisonment of the <i>soobdars</i> by the Sikh soldiery—Trial of Boodun Khan's Edilabad captain for offences against the British post...	730 to 731
Edilabad laid waste by rival factions—Release of the <i>soobdars</i> —Adjustment of the Sikh claims by the Minister—The history of their mutiny—Sultan Ghali carries Partoor against the Talabkars in possession—Continued fighting at Waller...	731 to 732
Assignment of Waller to Hussan Saleh—Residency Police orders issued to the effect that the <i>soobdars</i> are to have no dealings either with or through the Arabs—Mutinies at the Palace—Arrangements with the Arab chiefs for the punishment of Arab malefactors—Imprisonment of Syed Meera by Arabs...	732 to 741
Vast influx of Rohillas into Hyderabad territory—Casualty condition of the country for travellers—Robbery of the English <i>dawk</i> —Outrage in the Resident's Bazaar by a body of Arabs under Saleh Aggrubher—The Resident secures a promise from the Minister that the malefactors shall be handed over to him for trial—Fight between rival bodies of Sikhs at Annulgooree—Kandee Kishan How hires troops to protect himself from the Arab Bafana...	741 to 743
The Resident demands the trial in his presence of the Arabs guilty of the outrage in the Residency Bazaar—Disturbances between <i>Hindus</i> during the <i>Hotee</i> Festival...	743 to 745
Shahcet is forcibly confined in the Nizam's Palace with the object of prevailing upon him to remit the punishment due to the murderers of his daughter—Shahcet rejects all proffers and complains to the Resident of his treatment—Disturbances at the capital...	745 to 746
Fight in the Begum Bazaar between Buldeoogee and Bejagee's adherents—Major Mayne's force attacks and carries the stronghold of the <i>Zemindar</i> of Dard Gums, a notorious malefactor—Assault on the fort of Kullimee by Rohillas—Murder in the Residency goal—Fight between rival bodies of <i>Lindawallas</i> —Disturbance at Lala Bahadur's house...	746 to 748
Powerlessness of Salar Jung to enforce reforms—Opposition of Lala Bahadur—Rescue of a prisoner from an Arab guard of the <i>Cutwal</i> by Sikhs—The Governor-General demands the punishment of Jemadar Mustoo for his part in the affair at Esraampoor—Sanction accorded to the re-enlistment of the discharged men of the 5th Bataillon—Prevalence of violence and disorder throughout the country—Plunder of the Madras <i>blangy</i> post and of European travellers...	748 to 750
Boodun Khan's protection of fleeing Rohillas—His previous history—His interests not favoured by Salar Jung—Detachments of the Contingent ordered to march against plunderers—Dispersal of bands of plundering Rohillas by the Contingent—Complicity of Boodun Khan in the acts of the bands of plundering Rohillas infesting the country—Pursuit and surrender of Rohillas...	750 to 753

The military force at Indore Borden is broken up and returns to cantonments— Tragic occurrence at Syder Bugh—Rohilla depredations	753 to 753
Sultan Ghilab presents the Nizam's departure from the capital until his demands are satisfied—Return of Brigadier Mackenzie's force to Hyderabad from the districts—Rumoured intervention of the British to protect the Nizam from Sultan Ghilab	755 to 756
Fortal atrocities of the Rohillas at Indore—Question regarding the disposal of the Arab offenders at Ewentpoora—Rohillas quarrel in the Begum Bazaar—Escape of Rohilla prisoners from the Jaitel Fort—Quarrel between rival sections of Arabs—Mahomed Khan, an extensive commander of troops, assaults a judge who has given a decision against him	756 to 758
Disturbances at the capital—Calam amongst military jemadars to extort from the Minister payment of their claims against the Government	758 to 759
Borden Khan and Koolath Ali Khan draw up an engagement to coerce Government to pay their demands—Salar Jung converts vigorous measures in dealing with the refractory jemadars, who are ultimately taken prisoners—The good effect of the Minister's measures	759 to 761
Financial condition of the State—Supposed sacrifice of five children by Hindoos as a propitiatory offering for rain—Death of Burchan-ool-deen—Major Mayne's force ordered to Seloor to put down the depredations and the outrages of the Rohillas—Ghoolam Kalir Khan resists the attempts of the Government troops to wrest the jaghir of Dewnee from his hands—Attack and defeat of the garrison of Seloor by Major Mayne's force	761 to 763
Troops of the Contingent stationed at Warungul ordered to march against the Zemindar of Badrachellum—Native letter regarding the fight at Seloor—Rohilla outrages at Hunnegoon	763 to 764
Fifty lakhs of Company's rupees sent into the Assigned Districts—Pursuit and defeat of Rohillas—Murder and robbery at Namdar by Sikhs—Attack and capture of Yodgur by Ghoolam Mahomed Khan—Outbreak at Parial	764 to 766
Dismissal of Abdulla Khan, the Chief of the Mundhosee Pathans—Abdulla bin Ali restores two of his districts to Government without demanding any compensation—Fight at Walud Hussain's house—Fight at Narainpett between the Zemindar and a Chaoose of Abdulla bin Ali	766 to 767
Confidence in the ultimate success of Salar Jung's measures—Disturbance at Oomraagere's house—Attack and slaughter of Arabs at Higeerree—Extensive depredations by Rohillas in the districts to the west of the capital—Organization of a force to deal with the Rohillas—Surprise and repulse of the Rohillas—Dusoty at Doolpet—Government measures to suppress the power of the Arabs—Arrest and imprisonment of Oomraagere	767 to 770
Confederacy of prominent Arab chiefs to coerce the Government and secure Oomraagere's release—The Minister seeks the expulsion of two of the factious chiefs, Sultan Ghilab and Billa Sood, and on the former proving contumacious he is about to resort to strong measures when Abdulla bin Ali intervenes and negotiations follow for the settlement of the differences—Prevalence of dusoties in the vicinity of the capital	770 to 772
Rohilla outrages at Montree, Kondulwarr and Narainpett—Fight between rival parties of Arabs—Murder in the city	772 to 773

Billa Sood returns to the city and with a large Arab force takes post in a house opposite the great gateway of the Nizam's Palace—The Nizam and the Minister unite in ordering the Arab chief to give Billa Sood and a tardy obedience is given to the order—Towns for Billa Sood's departure are arranged, but as these are not satisfactory to Salar Jung, he orders his own Arab guards to effect his purpose—Abdulla bin Ali learning the Minister's intentions joins Billa Sood out of the city to Chinchalgoon—Billa Sood subsequently despatches a large body of men to occupy Oomraagere's house in the Begum Bazaar, from whence he is ultimately persuaded to retire by Abdulla bin Ali—Salar Jung demands the unconditional surrender of Billa Sood, and after some demur he is prevailed upon to give himself up—Oomraagere also proffers his submission	773 to 777
Arrest of the Zemindar of Toodra, a notorious dacoit and malefactor—Raids by the Contingent against unravelling Rohillas—Attacks upon Brigadier Mackenzie, Captain Mackinnon and other Europeans by native soldiers—Trial of the prisoners—Satisfactory conduct of the authorities—Rumoured arming of the city to attack the Subsidiary Force and the Residency	777 to 778
Apprehension of a <i>fake</i> for tampering with sepoy of the 49th Regiment—Departure of Sahib Uppalboe and Sultan Ghilab from the city—Credit due to the Minister for effecting this object—Speculations regarding the intentions of Government concerning the attack on Brigadier Mackenzie	778 to 780
Disturbances in and about the capital—Delee Nuggur sacked by Rohillas—Gangrobbery near the Residency—Humoured assemblages of Rohillas between the Residency and the Saunderalah entombment—Reluctance of previous Governments to punish felons—Energy of the present administration in this direction—Executions of murderers	780 to 782
Lenient treatment of Arab criminals—Salar Jung's prosecutions for the defence of the Residency during the Moharrum—Fight between Arabs and Rohillas at Madnes—Disturbance in the vicinity of the Nizam's Palace—Humoured intention of the British to occupy the city—Preparations by Arabs to resist the movement—Murder of soldiers by Arabs at Aurangabad—The Government demands the surrender of the murderers	782 to 785
Three Mahomedan village officers sentenced to death for participation in Rohilla outrages—Punishment of the Porezads of Jawlas for harbouring Rohillas—Feroz Sook, the Nizam's perfumery, accuses Salar Jung of being at the head of a conspiracy to assassinate the Nizam—Rohilla outrages—Trial of nobilities for harbouring Rohillas—Dismissal of the Collectors of Kullipoor and Gajwel for bad conduct—Accusations of misconduct against the Rajah of Wanpury	785 to 787
Surprise and defeat of Rohillas by the Rajah of Wanpury's brother—Brutal outrages by a Panjara named Roopa—Salutary effect of the punishment of Talsukdars for harbouring Rohillas	787 to 788
Meer Futeh Ali, the Nizam's uncle, takes post in the city and for a time resists by force of arms the attempts of Government troops to dislodge him—After considerable bloodshed hostilities are suspended and negotiations are entered into for the Prince's surrender—Aversion of the Nizam to severe measures in bringing the Prince to reason—Unlikely settlement of the difficulty	788 to 790
Curious charge of bribery against the Mohoe-ool-deen Pasha, a Mahomedan saint—Dispute in the prison at Malik between Hindoos and Mahomedans—Defeat of Ghoolam Khan, a Rohilla Jemadar, at Nirmul—Execution of Roopa—Apprehension of Mr. Bagan's murderer by the Rajah of Wanpury—Disturbances in the city	790 to 792

Murder of six women at Aurangabad—Violent conduct of British soldiers at Hyderabad—Highway robbery and murder in the restored districts—Courageous disarmament of the offenders by Mr. Jeevanjee, a district officer—Robbery of Mr. Bapoojee, a district officer, near Secunderabad—Atrocious murder of a <i>sahadar</i> by two Turks at the instigation of Fyz Ahmed—Popular feeling against the murderers	792 to 795
Trial of the murderers by moonies—Sentence of transportation for life passed upon them—Lenity of the sentence—Execution of Behochah for the murder of two Moguls—Frequent robberies on the Bombay road near Nulhroog—Plunder of Balajee by Rohillas under Madad Khan—Attack and defeat of the delinquents	795 to 797
The Nizam authorizes his Minister to carry out the sentences of all prisoners capitally convicted—Circulation of a report that Mahomedans are enjoined to celebrate a second <i>Moharram</i> , and connect it with something hostile to the English—Arrest of two Mahomedans and three Mahatta Brahmins for complicity in a conspiracy—Attack on Captain Sinclair by Arabs—Departure of Arabs from Hyderabad	797 to 799
Disturbance in the Umber district between a body of Scindiah's men and Arabs—Apprehension of a Mahatta Brahmin conspirator—Punishment of Chumoo Rajah and other offenders for seditious practices—Rescue of a prisoner by the retainers of the Nizam's second cousin	799 to 801
Outrage on a Hindoo funeral procession by a drunken Arab—The Arab killed by one of the funeral party—Dispute between Zoolfakar-sol-Dowla and Reshwan Ali—The criminal jurisdiction of the Arabs—Prevalence of dacoity owing to severity—Suspicious death of Salar Jung's nephew-in-law—Bodoun Ali, an astrologer and soothsayer, suspected of having poisoned him	801 to 803
Bodoun Ali is summoned to Salar Jung's presence, but fails to appear, and as force is being used to compel his attendance he destroys himself—Attack on an Englishman by a drunken Arab— <i>Moharram</i> disturbances—Rising in Shoarapore—Suppression of the rebellion by the Talookdars—Commencement of the Railway	803 to 805
Wahabism at Hyderabad considered in connection with the Shoarapore affair—Executions of criminals—Robbery of the Bombay post between Hommad and Oomargah—Objection of Shums-ul-Oomrah's family and the Jaghliwars to the custom duties proposals—Arab disturbances at Aurangabad—Erection of a hospital by the Nizam's Government	805 to 807
Apprehension of murderers and robbers—Arrest of the men implicated in the robbery of the Bombay post—Attack on a body of dacoits by Mr. Forbes, a schoolmaster at Secunderabad—Outbreak of prisoners at Raichore	807 to 810
Highway robberies on the Bombay road—Arrest of robbers for being concerned in the robberies— <i>Moharram</i> disturbances—Prevalence of cholera in the city—Apprehension of a notorious robber	810 to 811
The police charge of Shums-ul-Oomrah's districts adjacent to the Bombay road—Death of Oomer bin Awa, the Arab leader—His brave and humane disposition—Faith in alchemy at Hyderabad—Robberies of the post—Murder by Bhikaree Meera, the nephew of Shums-ul-Oomrah	814 to 816
The murderer sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Golconda—Shums-ul-Oomrah's subordination to the Government—Reported visit of two thousand Mienas to the city—Proclamation by the Nizam regarding mercenary troops—Post robberies	816 to 818

Capture of the Rajah of Sattara by Shums-ul-Oomrah's troops—Humoured conspiracy against the Nizam and the British Government at Hyderabad—Pursuit and capture of the ringleader of the movement—Sentence passed on four men for participation in the affair—The Resident's endeavours to sift the matter— <i>Moharram</i> disturbances	818 to 820
Death of Abdullo bin Ali, the Arab chief—Charge of dacoity in the Nizam's Dominions—Robbery with violence near Hyderabad—Groundless charge of conspiracy against Meer Akbar Ali Khan at Hyderabad—Assassination of Moosvie Mahomed Zoonah Khan, the Nizam's Arabic tutor, by a Pathan	820 to 822
Excitement in the city and apprehension of disturbances—Murderous attack on Mr. Johnstone, Surgeon to the Reformed Troops, by Hussain Meesh—Attack on the Rev. Mr. Christian by an Arab	822 to 825
Arrest of Wassudew Bulwant Phadke, the dacoit leader, by Major Daniell and Syed Abdul Hak—Attempted suicide of Wassudew at Poona	825 to 831
During dacoities by a gang of Arabs and Rohillas at Bulwara and Trimulgherry—Arrest of Rohilla accomplices of Wassudew Bulwant Phadke—Apprehended disturbances at the <i>Laogur</i> procession in consequence of the arrears of pay of Hussain Meesh's troops	831 to 834
Disturbances between Hindoos and Mahomedans at Goolbarga—Origin of the dispute—Alleged participation of the Mahomedan officials in the riots—The impotence of the police—The Resident and Sir Salar Jung appealed to by the Hindoo community for protection—Despatch of a Hindoo detachment to Hyderabad—Denial given to the statements that the officials participated in the riot and that the police were inactive during the disturbances—Comments on the action of the authorities in the matter	834 to 841
Disturbances at Hyderabad owing to the attachment of the property of Mukadam Jung—Weakness of the Minister—Khurshed Jah, the Co-Regent's eldest son, claims an attached village as his property and takes possession of it by force—Disturbance in the city caused by Hussamdeen Ali, the grand-nephew of the Nizam—Vigorous action of the Minister—Hussamdeen Ali imprisoned in Golconda—Depredations by Rohillas	841 to 845
Extract from Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Story of My Life"—Attack and capture of a notorious dacoit named Narayan Row—The prisoner attempts to bribe Taylor, but is taken to Hyderabad and handed over to Chundoo Lall—Theegee in the Nizam's Dominions—Capture of Taloojee Naik at Golegann—Inquiries into the transactions of Thugs—A celebrated criminal trial	845 to 851
Investment of the Rohilla prisoners charged with complicity in Wassudew Bulwant Phadke's doings—Delay in the distribution of the reward given by the British Government for the rebel's capture—Instances of abuse of authority by Moghul officials—Atrocities committed on prisoners at Ranjimgow—The British Government alleged to be responsible for the delay in trying Phadke's Rohilla accomplices—Trial of the prisoners— <i>Fracas</i> at Hyderabad between sepoy of the 1st Beluch Regiment and some of the townspeople	851 to 858
Extract from "The History of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough"—Supposed unwillingness of two Madras Regiments to embark for China—Mutinous disposition manifested at Hyderabad owing to changes in the allowances of the troops—Disturbances in the northern part of the Nizam's Dominions	858 to 860

Annual Financial Statements of the Dewani Districts for the Years 1288, 1289, 1290 and 1291 Faslî.

Annual Financial Statement of the Dewani Districts of the Nizam's Government for the year 1288 Faslî, with an historical summary of its first financial condition—Translation from Persian of a memo. by H. E. Sir Salar Jung ... 110 to 12

Review of the first financial history of the State—The system of revenue farming in vogue in Clunado Lall's time and its evils—Increase of the expenditure—Expenses resorted to to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure—Financial embarrasments of the State and the results—The financial confusion grows worse after Clunado Lall's regime—The Contingent remains unpaid and *malakdars* refuse to advance money to Government except on the security of the *demandars*—Increase of the military establishments owing to the demands of the *demandars*—The entire fiscal administration of the country conducted on unsound and mischievous principles—The fixed or ordinary expenditure written off in the finance and revenue accounts under the three heads of *Moh-i-uz-Mahakel*, or allocations from receipts, *Taukha Mahalat*, or districts assigned in lieu of cash payments, and *Maklûj-i-Nal-uz-Khazana es-Mahalat*, or the cash disbursements from the central and provincial treasuries—Expenditure for raising revenue—Abstract statement of the income and expenditure of Dewani taluks for 1262 Faslî—Expenditure exceeds the revenue by Rs. 31,30,933. ... 12 to 24

Sir Salar Jung's accession to office—Assignment of the Barars and its effect in crippling the resources of the State—The difficulties against which Sir Salar Jung had to contend on assuming office—Necessity for reform in the administration—Measures adopted for the replenishment of the treasury—Abolition of the system of farming revenue and of the practices of *Balini* and *Gaddeen*—Hardships and evils of the latter systems—List of vexatious imposts formerly inflicted on cultivators by revenue farmers—Abolition of transit dues, import duties on grain, and of the *saddarjir* or license tax on trades and professions—Statement of revenue given up by the abolition of these taxes—Reforms in the revenue administration ... 21 to 26

Increase of revenue, &c., owing to reforms shown by a comparative statement of the Dewani revenues in 1253 and 1284—Sources of increase—Increase of *Mohals*, a revenue bearing land—Corresponding increase of expenditure tabulated under different heads—Net increase of revenue noticeable in 1284 over 1263 Faslî, chiefly due to the following sources: (1) Land Revenue, (2) Forests, (3) Alkari, (4) Frontier Customs, (5) Stamps, (6) Road Cess, &c., (7) Postal Department, (8) Law and Justice—Proceeds of the new sources of revenue ... 26 to 28

Statement concerning the estimated receipts and disbursements of the Dewani provinces of His Highness for the year 1288 Faslî—Land Revenue—Receipts—Divisions into which the land revenue proper is divided—Statement showing the amount of land revenue in 1264—Since that year the fiscal history of the Dewani Districts has been one of steady development and increase—Statement showing the receipts from land revenue for 1264 Faslî—Estimated revenue receipts for 1288 Faslî—Estimate shows a considerable improvement of Rs. 21,62,720 on the revenue receipts of preceding years—Actuals of 1287 Faslî—Remissions of revenue owing to famine ... 28 to 32

Land Revenue—Expenditure—Permanent expenditure—Salandi and Salic—Allocations on account of revenue collections to the Amal Talukdars and the Dewani Amils—Abolition of the old system—Description of the new system introduced—Retrospect of the fluctuations in the Salandi and Salic charges at different periods—Estimated charges for the present year on account of the salaries of Talukdars and Tehsildars and their office establishments—Comparative view of the percentage of expenditure during the years passed in review—List of Salandi and Salic charges in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Assigned Districts and the Central Provinces—Statement giving a comparative view of the total number of graded Talukdars and Tehsildars—Superannuary establishment provided for in the budget of 1288 ... 32 to 38

Village Expenses—Allowance of *mutadars* and other village officials—Estimate of *Doh Sadir* expenses in 1288—Village expenses in Bombay, Madras and the Assigned Districts ... 38 to 42

Temporary expenditure—Survey and settlement—Commencement of survey and settlement operations in 1285 in the Pritas Taluk—Subsequent progress of the survey—Statement showing expenditure incurred on this account from 1285 to 1287—Expenditure on account of office establishment averaged less than one per cent. of the total expenditure—Objects of the survey—Enhancement of revenue owing to the survey—Survey and settlement likely to pay its own expenses in two years—Charges for survey and settlement and percentage of charges on the same account in other provinces in India ... 42 to 47

Inam Commission—Comparative statement of expenditure in 1288 Faslî, and the actual disbursements in the two previous years—Abstract statement of consumption of inams in cash and land from 1285 to 1287 (both inclusive)—Total estimated expenditure under land revenue—Incidence on the total land revenue—Statement showing the charges of collection ... 47 to 51

Alkari revenues realised either by farming them out to contractors or directly through an Alkari Collector—Revenues from this source in past years—Estimated revenue for the present year—Estimated charges for Alkari revenues for the city—Statement of the receipts of last year and the estimates of the present year ... 51 to 52

Forests—Creation of a department for the conservation of forests in 1277—Estimated receipts and expenditure of the department for the year ... 52 to 53

Frontier Customs and Karorgiri or Octroi duty—Revenue—Revenue of the province of trade in the Nizam's dominions—The trade formerly very small and always precarious and fluctuating—Imports now amount to about four or five crores of rupees—Internal traffic formerly hampered by many restrictions—With a view to removing these restrictions transit dues were entirely abolished—Compensation was allowed to some of the Jaghirdars for the loss sustained by the abolition—At the same time transit dues were abolished better arrangements were made for the better administration of frontier customs—Character of the Karorgiri duty—Income from Customs and Octroi from 1262 to 1283—Owing to the diminution of the income the customs revenues were farmed out from 1282 to 1284—In 1285 the department was again taken under direct management, and since then the receipts have shown a marked improvement—Remission of tariff dues—Value of imports and exports for the last three years—Average rate of duty per cent. on the value near Rs. 4—Annual value of duty-paying articles imported into Hyderabad amounts to Rs. 1,65,00,000—Expenditure on the Customs and Karorgiri revenues—Percentage of expenditure on income ... 53 to 59

	Page.
Stamps—Introduced into His Highness's dominions on the restoration of the Assigned Districts of Raichur, Lingasur, and Naidurg—Income from stamps in 1834 Rs. 22,900—Charges under this head are of two descriptions—Expenditure on the department, percentage of charges under the head of stamps—Estimated income and expenditure for the present year	61 to 62
Mint—Income and expenditure on—The Berar Surplus	62 to 63
Law and Justice—Method of computing the income under this head—Income and expenditure—Improved administration of justice and consequent new charges—Retrenchments in the expenditure	63 to 65
Jails—Income from prison labour—Sum spent in food for prisoners—Estimated expenditure—Incidence of expenditure in Hyderabad and some British provinces—Police—Estimated income for the present year—Review of the changes introduced in the constitution of the police force—Expenditure under the head of General Police—Charges under village police—Total cost of police, village and general—Incidence of police expenditure in British provinces	65 to 67
Post Office—Regular postal communication organised for the first time under the present administration—Receipts and expenditure of the department from 1279-1287—Annual postal charges—Incidence of the estimated postal charges—Revenue from the Postal Department in neighbouring British provinces	67 to 69
Education—Revenue under this head is derived solely from fees paid by pupils—Estimated expenditure on public instruction—Expenditure on education in other provinces of India	69 to 70
Printing—Establishment of the Government Lithographic Press—Estimated income and expenditure for the year—Medical Department—Funds under this head supplied entirely by the Central Treasury—Estimated expenditure for the year—Incidence of the charges—Charges on account of the medical department in neighbouring provinces	70 to 71
Administration—System of conducting the administrative departments formerly in vogue—Introduction of changes—Honorarium received by the Prime Minister—Cost of establishments, estimated charges on administration—Decrease in the expenditure—Increase of expenditure—Percentage of charges on account of administration	71 to 74
Minor departments, consisting of Khammam Coal Fields, Chanda Railway Survey, Geological Survey, State Gardens, Hyderabad Gazetteer Office, Workshop, General Stores, and Committee for reduction of expenditure—Estimated expenditure for the year	74 to 75
Pargana Vatandars—Cash allowances of Rasmilars—Investigation of the question of rums in 1279—Amounts disbursed in rums in 1280—Estimated disbursement under this head in 1288	75 to 78
Allowances and assignments—Estimated expenditure for the year—Incidence of the charges on the revenues—Money Order fees—Estimated income—State Khilats, &c.	78 to 80
Refunds and drawbacks—In former days the liabilities of the State were of four kinds—Assignment of revenue for the liquidation of debts—Liabilities of the State on Sir Salar Jung's accession—On the suggestion of the Nizam, Nazim-Dowla, five annas in the rupee of the shahukars' claims are remitted—Impossibility of investigating the validity of the claims—Amount disbursed in satisfaction of debts—Estimated repayments for the present year	80 to 81

	Page.
Interest—Income from the interest on Government promissory notes—Miscellaneous—Famine	81 to 83
Payments to His Highness—Amount of the payments—Mansab allowances	83 to 84
Military—Amount of the military charges since 1262—Estimated expenditure for the year—Table showing numerical strength of men and horses	84 to 86
Public Works Department and other establishments connected therewith—Income and expenditure—Total expenditure under this head during the ten years ending 1280—Estimates for the present year—Reorganization of the District Public Works establishments—Heads of the expenditure according to the estimates—Charges on account of establishments—Public Works carried out through civil officers—Total charges on account of Public Works proper	86 to 89
Municipalities—Institution of a Municipality at Hyderabad for the first time in 1280—Estimated expenditure under this head	89 to 90
State Railway—Its cost—Amount of capital raised—Total expenditure—Income and expenditure of the line since its opening—Estimated income and expenditure—Estimated surplus for the year	90 to 91
General Abstract of the estimated Dewani receipts and expenditure of H. H. the Nizam's Government for 1288 Fashl	94 to 95
Local Funds—Desh Patti—Village service fund—Money orders first issued in A. H. 1290—Estimated receipts for the year	98 to 100
Cash Deposits—Estimates for the year—Explanation of temporary loans taken from the revenue proceeds of Dharwar or from shahukars—Temporary loans—Outstanding balances of previous years	100 to 102
Abstract account of estimated cash balances at the apparent treasuries on the 31st of Sharivar 1288	102 to 117
Budget estimates of receipts and expenditure for 1288 Fashl	117 to 155
Budget estimate of revenue and receipts and expenditure and disbursements for 1289 Fashl—Abstract statement of the revenue expenditure and receipts	157 to 201
Annual financial statement for the year 1290 Fashl—Memo. by H. E. Sir Salar Jung	205 to 209
General abstract statement of the revenue expenditure and receipts of H. H. the Nizam's Government for 1290 Fashl	211 to 214
Table contrasting the budget estimates of 1290 Fashl with the original irregular estimates for 1289 and with the actuals for 1288—Land revenue—Akbari—Forests	214 to 218
Customs—Stamps—Mint—Berar Surplus—Law and Justice—Jails—Police—Post Office—Education—Printing—Money Orders—Fees—Medical Administration—Minor Departments	218 to 221
Pargana Vatandars—Allowances and assignments—Khilats, &c.—Refunds and drawbacks—Interest—Desh Patti—Miscellaneous	221 to 222
Famine—Payments to His Highness—Mansab—Military—Public Works—Municipalities—State Railway—Surplus—Cash transactions—Village service fund—Money Order Remittances—Deposits—Advances recoverable—Cash Balance	222 to 226
Budget estimate for 1290 Fashl	226 to 267
Annual financial statement of the Dewani Districts of H. H. the Nizam's dominions for 1291 Fashl—Memo. by H. E. Sir Salar Jung	271 to 281
Budget estimate for 1291	284 to 323

Memo. on the Revenue Survey Department by Moulvie Syed Mahdi Ali.

Memorandum on the Revenue Survey Department, B. H. the Nizam's Government, by Moulvie Syed Mahdi Ali—Outline of the circumstances under which revenue operations were commenced—Experimental operations in the Patan Talukas—Adoption of the Baulhay system in preference to that of the North-West Provinces—At the outset of the operations great difficulties were met with—Difficulty of obtaining trained men for the work—System of training men—Unsuitability of the people of the country for the work—Definition of the power of the Commissioner and Superintendents—Office routine work and the manner in which the survey work is carried on—Supervision of the work of the Survey Department by the Minister and by the Revenue Minister—Cost of establishments—Strength of the measuring and classing establishments—Mr. Deynse, Superintendent Barar Revenue Survey, employed to check the work done—Expenditure on boundary marks—Measuring establishment—Visit of the Minister, the Resident, Colonel Bell, and Major Trevor to the Survey Office—Copy of a note addressed from the Resident to the Minister—Difficulties of the survey—Settlement of long-standing boundary disputes—Statement showing the number of boundary disputes dealt with between 1285 and 1290 Fasl—Statement showing the number of disputes settled in the Western Division—Statement showing the measurement work done from 1285 to 1290 Fasl—Statement showing the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1290—Statement showing difference between the tests and the original measurements—Statement showing the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1290—Statement showing difference between the test and original classification—Total expenditure of the two surveys from 1285 down to 1290 Fasl—Enhancement of revenue owing to the survey—Total cost of the survey operations in the talukas hitherto settled in the N. W. Division—Annual falling off in the revenues in some of the talukas in the Aurangabad District—Successful introduction of the survey rates into some districts—Acknowledgment of the services of officers ...	327 to 346
Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Department together with the cost per acre of measurement ...	348
Statement showing the fluctuations in the cultivated area and assessment, with the number of cultivators, in the talukas in the North-Western Division from the year 1264 Fasl to 1292 ...	349
Statement showing the old rates and the survey rates with the result of the survey settlement for the years in which it was introduced in the talukas in the North-Western Division ...	352
Statement showing the old rates and the survey rates with the result of the survey settlement for the year in which it was introduced in the talukas in the Western Division ...	353
Statement showing the area of occupied and waste lands with the average survey rate per acre in the settled talukas in the North-Western Division ...	354
Statement showing the area of occupied and waste lands with the average survey rate per acre in the settled talukas in the Western Division ...	355
Statement showing the number of registered occupants, their cattle and ploughs, with averages of each cultivator's holding and assessment, and average acres per each pair of bullocks in the settled talukas in the N. W. Division ...	356

Statement showing the number of registered occupants, their cattle and ploughs, with averages of each cultivator's holding and assessment and average acres per each pair of bullocks in the settled talukas in the Western Division ...	357
Letter from Major-General Ghisland, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, to Moulvie Syed Mahdi Ali, Revenue Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, forwarding memo. of his inspection of the offices of the Superintendents of Survey and Settlement in the Aurangabad and Goolargal Division ...	359 to 361

VOL. VII.

Report on the History of the Famine in the Nizam's Dominions in 1876-77-78 by Moulavi Sayad Mahdi Ali.

Shree of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.M.G., Minister to His Highness the Nizam ...	1
Letter from Nawab Mukarram-ul-Daula Bahadur, President of the Central Famine Committee, Hyderabad, to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.M.G., Minister to H. H. the Nizam ...	5 to 14
Letter from Moulavi Mahdi Ali, Esq., Secretary to the Central Famine Committee, Hyderabad, to Nawab Mukarram-ul-Daula Bahadur, President of the Central Famine Committee ...	15
Map of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions ...	16

INTRODUCTION.—PAST FAMINES IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

List of Famines for the last two hundred and fifty years, under the causes of Drought, War, and Rain Excess to which they were due—Sketches of previous Famines in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries—The prices of grain at different times—The amount of suffering and mortality—The means adopted to afford relief—Gradual improvement of the country in the last twenty-five years—Repopulation of deserted villages—Increase of population by one-third—Great growth of the City of Hyderabad—Amelioration in the condition of the peasantry—General prosperity of the Nizam's Dominions ...	17 to 27
--	----------

CHAP. I.—THE OUTER FRINGE OF THE GREAT FAMINE AREA OF 1876-77.

A portion only of H. H. the Nizam's dominions directly affected by the famine—Mr. Lyall's description of the physical features of the country—Its extent and boundaries—The water-shed—General elevation—The rivers Godavari and Krishna and their tributaries—Alteration of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills—Suitability of such ground for the formation of tanks—Characteristics of scenery—Geologically as well as politically divided into two great portions—Maharashtra and Telangana—Rainfall in the summer and winter monsoons—Rainfall in Maharashtra, Telangana, and what is known as Karnataka—Wind-purging—Wet and dry cultivation—Nature of soils and crops—Divisions, districts, and taluks—Total area 82,500 square miles—Estimate of cultivated and uncultivated land—The Maharashtra and Telangana—Highways and Roads—The eight districts affected by the famine, some very slightly—Lingsugur—East taluk—Shirapur—Gullarga—Nadrag—Birb—Nalgunda—Nagar-Karnul—Condition of H. H. the Nizam's dominions before the famine—Increasing prosperity for the last 24 years—Increase of cultivators and cultivated area, more especially in the Historical Districts—Improved condition of cultivators—The corruption and misery of former times—Introduction of the	
---	--

riyavirai system by H. E. Sir Salar Jung, C.E.S.I.—Consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators, and the large increase in revenue—Table showing the revenue raised every year from 1263 to 1264 Pashi—Table showing increase of income at each decennial period since the year 1263 Pashi as compared with the estimated revenue for the year 1288 Pashi—Increase of revenue in twenty years upwards of 172 per cent.—Corroborative testimony of Mr. C. B. Simmler, C.E.—Present percentage of land under food-crops—The average yield per acre—Sixteen lakhs of tons of grain left for storage or export in favourable seasons, an amount that covers the local consumption for two years—Power of H. H. the Nizam's dominions to meet disasters arising from crop failure. 29 to 64

CHAP. II.—COMMERCE OF THE DISTRESS—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1876.

Commencement of distress in October, 1876, in the four Governments of Southern India—Determination of His Highness the Nizam's Government to meet the difficulty by a careful system of relief works, and by trusting to the natural laws of supply and demand for the needed quantity of food-grain—Extraordinary influx at the beginning of November of famine-stricken people from the Bombay Presidency—More formidable influx from Madras later on—Orders issued about the protection and employment of these immigrants, the grant of waste lands for cultivation, and the right of free pasturage for their cattle—Plan of operations to meet the distress in the eight districts of His Highness the Nizam's dominions to which it was found to be confined—Important instructions issued by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung—Determination to establish Relief Works under the Public Works Department, the decision as to how and where they should be opened remaining with the Revenue Officers—Issue of Circulars seeking full particulars of distress, and details as to the suitability of the different forms of public relief works—Appointment of a Famine Committee of seventeen members with full authority to act—Principles by which they were guided—Appointment of three Revenue Officers and three Officers in the Public Works Department as Special Commissioners, to keep the Central Committee properly posted from the different districts to which they were told off—Beneficial action of Committee immediately evident—Organization among District Officials, and receipt of weekly reports—Increase of famine wages to the equivalent of three-quarters of a seer of grain—Plan of famine operations complete in December, 1876. 65 to 71

CHAP. III.—PROGRESS OF DISTRESS, JANUARY TO APRIL, 1877.

Conference at Delhi, and proposed visit of Sir Richard Temple as Famine Delegate to the whole of Southern India—Mr. Mahdi Ali's Tour of Inspection in company with Mr. Palmer and Rai Manu Lal—Their Report to the Central Committee—Rules for the guidance of Officers entrusted with management of Relief Works—Rules for the organization of labour on famine relief works—Rules for Camps, Medical and Sanitary arrangements, Police and Wells—Grant of ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works—A Special Committee appointed of six members of the Central Committee to carry out all executive arrangements—Issue of weekly statements showing number of people relieved, and amount expended on wages—Sir Richard Temple's arrival—His "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress, in the Nizam's Dominions"—His marked approval of the way in which the Committee had anticipated all he could have recommended—Sir Richard Meade's official account of the state of affairs—Full Summary of

information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizam's territory, as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister—This document forwarded to the Government of India by Sir Richard Meade with a Memorandum reviewing and approving all the measures for relief—Second Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee—Their Reports. 73 to 94

CHAP. IV.—THE CULMINATION AND DECLINE OF THE FAMINE, APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1877.

Culmination of the distress, and determination in April to establish Poor-Houses and to afford scope for private benevolence—Appointment of Moulvi Mushtaq Hinson as Superintendent of the Poor-houses—His peculiar fitness for the work—Opening of the first five Poor-Houses—Third Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee—Exhaustion of grain stocks throughout His Highness the Nizam's Dominions—Block on the G. I. P. Railway—Visit of Moulvi Mahdi Ali to Bombay to invite the assistance of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple—Resolution of the Bombay Government ordering the delivery of 300 tons of grain daily at Shikhar—Gloomy prospects owing to the lateness of the monsoon—The Massina House Famine Fund opened in London—Non-acceptance by Sir Salar Jung of any grant from the Fund, as the distress in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions was nearly at an end—Statement showing the prices of the chief staple food-grains at the commencement, middle, and end of the Famine, as compared with the normal prices—Statement showing the weekly increase in prices of food-grains during the famine in three representative districts—The Viceroy's visit to Southern India—The highest number of persons employed on the relief works reached in August—The maximum number of persons on charitable relief reached in September—Plentiful and timely rainfall—Rapid decline of the Famine after September—The Poor-Houses closed in January, 1878, and the Famine pronounced to be "officially over". 95 to 103

CHAP. V.—THE PART PERFORMED BY PUBLIC WORKS.

Determination to overcome the distress through the agency of Public Works—Major Scott Moncrieff's proposition regarding Public Works in times of famine—Mr. Palmer's statement of all the operations of the Public Works Department during the whole famine period—Slight friction at first between the duties of the Revenue and Public Works officials—Completeness of the rules drawn up by Mr. Palmer—His opinion regarding the action to be taken on the first appearance of distress—The best limits of number and duration to be observed in famine relief works—The various famine tests—The advantage of payments in money—Tanks and Channels most suitable famine works—Road work unsatisfactory—The contract and departmental systems contrasted—The difficulty of efficient organization—The importance of task-work—Work performed, money expended, and number of coolies employed in the different districts—In East India—In West India—In Shenspur—In Gullargur—In Nerk—In Nablrag—In Nagar-Karnal—In Xalgunda—Table showing the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure and the average daily expenditure for all the districts—Abstract of statement showing expenditure on ordinary Public Works which were availed of to assist in relieving the distress—Average cost of work in each district, in comparison with the ordinary rates—Summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the amount of total expenditure. 103 to 122

CHAP. VI.—CHARITABLE RELIEF FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, FOR CHILDREN, &c.

Pages

Opening of poor-houses on the completion of arrangements for public relief works—Report on the poor-houses by Moulavi Mushtaq Hussain—Light labour essential when possible—Careful preparations for a second famine interrupted by rainfall—Nine poor-houses opened at the expense of the State—One maintained at sole charge of Sir Salar Jung—Provisions to render the poor-houses serviceable—Daily visits of the district committees—Appointment of medical officers to each poor-house—Classification of applicants—Men devoted to religious meditation—Fifteen sheds attached to each poor-house—Standard of food adopted—Respect of caste scruples—Mr. Palmer's two reports on the Lingapur poor-house—Dr. Mirza Ali's report on the same—Pardā women and orphans—Total number relieved in poor-houses 63,009—Population of affected districts (1,380,235), and percentage relieved in poor-houses (average percentage 4·5)—Mortality—Average daily attendance—Gross expenditure on poor-houses (Rs. 2,41,347)—Cost of raw material—Maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of staple foods in affected districts—Number of pardā women relieved—Amount expended on charitable relief where poor-houses were not established (Rs. 19,424)	125 to 138
--	------------

CHAP. VII.—AFTER THE FAMINE.

A certain amount of suffering inevitable after the famine was practically over—Statement showing the amount of revenue remitted and postponed—Total expenditure in administering relief—Aggregate loss to Government reckoned at Rs. 46,34,676—Experiments in feeding cattle on prepared prickly-pea scarcely successful—The loss in cattle and decrease of oxen and cows per cent.—Returns showing supposed mortality from want and want-induced diseases at a total of 71,538—Table showing supposed percentage of mortality in the different districts—Arrangements for supporting destitute children—Statement showing the number of children supported, and how they were eventually disposed of—Moulavi Mushtaq Hussain's account of the orphans and other children—Statement showing the number of persons who entered (57,399) and quitted (14,540) H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the famine period—Disinclination of Sir Salar Jung to treat immigrants as aliens—Total absence of disease—The supply of food-grains, local and imported—The famine followed by a plague of rats—The actual condition of cultivation—Tables showing the increase in cultivation, and consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators—The produce of the land in the Marāṭhi and Telugu districts—The number of wells in the same—Conclusion	139 to 158
---	------------

APPENDICES	159 to 318
-------------------	------------

General Report on Famine Relief Works in H. H. the Nizam's territory—Extent of His Highness's territory—Rivers—Divisions and districts—Districts of wet and dry cultivation—Irrigation works—Geological features—Roads and communications	321 to 321
--	------------

Famine-stricken districts—Their locality—Cause of famine—Rainfall register—Rain-gauges—Average rainfalls—Rainfall in districts of dry cultivation—Rainfall in districts of wet cultivation—Distribution of rainfall—Direction of monsoon—Distribution of rain as to months	321 to 329
---	------------

Limits within which failure may be expected—Limits beyond which injurious excess may be expected—Effects on prices of grain—Famine wages—Supply of grain—Sliding scale of wages—Commencement of famine relief works	329 to 332
--	------------

Pages

Circular on commencement of Famine Relief Works—Circular from Revenue Department—The Sudder Committee—Special Commissioners—Early reports—Early difficulties—Emigration coolies—Inquiry at Raichore—Rules for conducting Famine Relief Works	332 to 338
Rules for the organization of labour on Famine Relief Works—Estimated rates for work—Causes for exceeding rates—Rules regarding camps—Rules as to medical arrangements—Rules as to sanitary arrangements—Police arrangements—Wells and water—General observations—First appearance of distress—Ordinary works	338 to 345
Special Relief Works—Supervision—Duties of Civil authorities as regards special works—Re-admission of labourers—Duties of Public Works Officers as regards special works—Question as to payments—System of payments adopted—Difficulties between officers of different departments—Poor-houses—Private charity	345 to 349
Works most suitable for famine relief works—Famine tests—Reasons for rejection of applicants—Distance test—Moving labourers—Wage and labour tests—Payments in money or grain—Money payments—Tanks and channels most suitable works—Road work unsatisfactory	349 to 352
Contract and departmental system—Want of sufficient supervision—Task work—Commencement of rains of 1877	352 to 359
History of the famine in the East Raichore district	359 to 380
History of the famine in the West Raichore district	381 to 401
History of the famine in the Shorapur district	401 to 411
History of the famine in the Gadburga district	415 to 442
History of the famine in the Nulkeog district	443 to 451
History of the famine in the Nagar-Karnul district	455 to 465
History of the famine in the Nalgunda District, and Appendix	467 to 487
Replies to questions contained in Chapter I. of the Memorandum of the Famine Commission by Moulavi Mahdi Ali, Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government in the Revenue Department	487 to 511

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF HYDERABAD EVENTS.

- 1294 Attempted conquest of the Deccan by Alla-ood-deen.
- 1305 Unsuccessful attack by Molk Caffer upon Warrangul.
- 1312 Capture of Warrangul by Meluk Caffer.
- 1323 Capture of Warrangul and Beder by Juma Khan.
- 1344 Rebellion of Mahomed Tyghluk Shah's nobles and capture of Doulatsheh.
- 1347 Husan Gangs establishes the Bahmanee dynasty of the Deccan.
- 1396 Great famine in the Deccan, known as the Dongra Daves.
- 1429 Expedition sent against the banditti in the Deccan during the reign of Sultan Ahmed Shah Wullee Bahmanee.
- 1436 Further expeditions sent against the banditti.
- 1455 Treacherous ambuscade and massacre of Mahomedans by Mahratas at Chakum.
- 1469 Gon captured from the Rajas of Beejanuggur.
- 1512 Extinction of the Bahmanee dynasty.
- 1512 Establishment of separate Mahomedan Kingdoms at Berjapoor, Ahmednagur, Beder, Ellichpoor and Golconda.
- 1564 Subversion of the Beejanuggur Empire by the Shahn of Berjapoor, Goleonda and Ahmednagur.
- 1574 Annexation of the southern part of Berar by the King of Ahmednagur.
- 1593 Attempted conquest of the Deccan by Akbar, Emperor of Delhi—Siege of Ahmednagur by the Mogul army, and Conquest of Berar.
- 1598 Second siege of Ahmednagur by the Mogul army—Ahmednagur formed into a separate Province of the Mogul Empire.
- 1620 The Emperor Shahjehan attempts the conquest of the Deccan.
- 1635 Shahjehan besieges Berjapoor and secures payment of tribute from Adool Shah, the ruler of the Province.
- 1655 Nuwab Abid Kuli Khan, a celebrated ancestor of the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrives at Delhi from Bukhara.
- 1683 Aurungzebe attempts the conquest of the Deccan.
- 1684 Shahab-ul-din defeated at Itanjer by the Mahratas.
- Oct. 16, 1686 Capture of Berjapoor by Aurungzebe.
- Sept. 1687 Capture of Gooliburga by Aurungzebe.
- 1687 Death of Nuwab Abid Kuli Khan.
- 1705 The Mahattas overrun Khamdeish and Berar.
- 1712 Appointment of Choes Killok Khan as Nizam-ool-Moolk.
- 1713 Kham-ool-loon Khan Asaph Jah, Nizam-ool-Moolk, succeeded the deceased.
- 1720 Nizam-ool-Moolk decides upon declaring his independence of the authority of the Syuds.
- 1721 Nizam-ool-Moolk appointed Vuzoor of the Mogul Empire.
- 1725 Nizam-ool-Moolk resigns the office of Vuzoor and retires to the Deccan, where he exercises independent sovereignty.
- Oct. 1724 Battle of Shikaphara near Aurungabad—Defeat and death of Moosaris Khan.

- Feb. 11, 1738 Nizam-ul-Mulk signs a convention at Doodoo Suruc, ceding Malwa and the territory between the Nerbudda and the Chumbul to the Marhattas.
- 1739 Conclusion of a treaty between Nasser Jung and the Marhattas at Moongree Pyetan.
- Feb. 1741 Rebellion and capture of Nasser Jung.
- June 19, 1748 Death of Nizam-ul-Mulk at Boorhanpoor, aged 104 years—Nasser Jung assumes the Government of Hyderabad.
- Dec. 3, 1750 Assassination of Nasser Jung by Mahmood Khan.
- June 1751 Death of Mozuff Jung—Salabat Jung raised to the throne.
- Sept. 12, 1752 Ghazee-o-d-Joon poisoned at Hyderabad.
- 1757 The French expelled from the Northern Circars by a force under Colonel Purde—Treaty between Salabat Jung and the English.
- May 14, 1759 Conclusion of a treaty ceding Masulipatam and other districts to the British Government.
- 1762 Conclusion of a treaty between Nizam Ali and the Marhattas.
- 1763 Plunder of Poona by Nizam Ali.
- Oct. 1763 Conclusion of a treaty between Nizam Ali and the Marhattas.
- 1764 Murder of Salabat Jung by Nizam Ali.
- 1765 Secret treaty made between Nizam Ali and the Peshwa.
- Aug. 12, 1765 The British obtain a Firmann from the Emperor of Delhi for the Northern Circars.
- Nov. 12, 1766 Conclusion of treaty ending the Northern Circars to the British Government.
- Feb. 23, 1768 Conclusion of a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance between the British and the Nawab of the Carnatic and the Soolah of the Decan.
- April 27, 1779 Conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Baxat Jung and the British.
- 1779 Baxat Jung rents the Guntoor district to the British.
- April 1779 Mr. John Holland, the first British envoy to the Court of the Nizam, reaches Hyderabad.
- 1780 Restoration of the Circars to the Nizam.
- Nov. 1782 Death of Baxat Jung—The Nizam's officers take possession of the Guntoor district.
- 1784 Mr. Grant resigns the office of Resident at Hyderabad.
- 1784 Mr. B. Johnson assumes the office of Resident at Hyderabad.
- 1784 Mr. Johnson quits Hyderabad.
- Sept. 18, 1788 Order from the Nizam to Seyt Jung for the surrender of the Guntoor Circars to the British.
- 1788 Captain (afterwards Sir John) Kennaway appointed Resident at Hyderabad.
- July 7, 1789 Despatch of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Nizam deemed equal to a treaty.
- July 29, 1790 Conclusion of the tripartite treaty between the Nizam, the Peshwa, and the British.
- 1791 Meer Allum proceeds on a mission from the Nizam to Lord Cornwallis's camp.
- Oct. 1791 Secunder Jah departs from Hyderabad with a large force to assist the English at Seringapatam.
- Nov. 17, 1792 The Nizam takes the field against the Marhattas.
- 1793 Terms of peace concluded between the Nizam and the Marhattas at Kurlah.
- April 1, 1794 Captain (afterwards Sir John) Kennaway resigns office.
- 1794 Captain W. Kirkpatrick appointed Resident at Hyderabad.
- 1795 Nizam Ali encounters a Marhatta force at Boler and is defeated. He cedes to the Marhattas Doulatalah and territory yielding 35 lakhs of rupees annually.
- 1798 Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick succeeds his brother as Resident at Hyderabad.

- Sept. 1, 1798 Treaty concluded between the Nizam and the British, providing for the dismissal of the French from Hyderabad.
- Oct. 1798 Disarmament and dispersal of the French troops at Hyderabad.
- June 22, 1799 Conclusion of the partition treaty of Mysore between the Nizam and the British.
- 1799 The Nizam's forces assist in the siege and capture of Seringapatam.
- Oct. 12, 1800 Conclusion of a treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance between the Nizam and the British.
- April 12, 1802 Conclusion of a commercial treaty between the Nizam and the British.
- Aug. 7, 1803 Nizam Ali dies at Hyderabad, aged 70 years; Secunder Jah ascends the musnad.
- Aug. 7, 1803 Conclusion of an engagement between Secunder Jah and the British.
- Sept. 23, 1803 Battle at Assayy between the British troops under General Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) and the combined armies of Dowlut Khan Sindh and the Nappore Itajah.
- April 28, 1804 Conclusion of a tripartite treaty between the Nizam and the British.
- May 1804 Death of Azim-ul-Oomrah, the Nizam's Prime Minister; Meer Allum succeeds to the post.
- Oct. 1805 Mr. H. Russell appointed acting Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick.
- Dec. 1805 Captain Sydenham appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Russell.
- 1808 Death of Meer Allum, the Nizam's Minister.
- June 1809 Appointment of Moossee-o-d-Moolk as Minister and Ummedo Jall as Peshkar.
- June 1810 Lieut. C. Russell appointed acting Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Captain Sydenham.
- 1811 Establishment of the firm of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad.
- Mar. 1811 Mr. H. Russell appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Lieut. C. Russell.
- 1812 Formation of the Russell Brigade of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- Aug. 1815 Confinement of the Nizam's son in the Golkonda Fort.
- 1816 Palmer and Co. obtain a license from the Supreme Government empowering them to trade in Hyderabad.
- 1817 The Hyderabad Contingent employed in the campaigns in Malwa and the Decan.
- June 1, 1819 Issue of orders for the reorganization of the Russell Brigade.
- June 1819 The Nizam's forces occupy the late Peshwa's district of Unkhair.
- June 31, 1819 Siege and capture of Nowah by the Nizam's forces.
- July 15, 1820 The British Government sanction a loan from Palmer & Co. to the Nizam's Government of sixty lakhs of rupees.
- Dec. 1820 Mr. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. H. Russell.
- Dec. 12, 1822 Conclusion of a treaty between the Nizam and the British regarding the settlement of Marhatta territory.
- Nov. 1825 Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s claims against the Hyderabad Government amount to Rs. 70,70,670.
- Sept. 1825 Mr. Martin appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe.
- Jan. 2, 1829 Birth of Nasser Jung.
- May 21, 1829 Death of Secunder Jah, aged 59 years; Nasser-o-d-Dowlah ascends the musnad.
- Aug. 1830 Mr. Ravenshaw appointed officiating Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Martin.

- Nov. 1830 Colonel Stewart appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Ravenshaw.
- Sept. 20, 1831 Conclusion of an engagement between the British and the Nizam confirming previous treaties and engagements.
- 1832 Resumption of the Ellichpore Jaghir by the Nizam's Government.
- Jan. 1838 Major Cameron appointed officiating Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Stewart.
- Sept. 1838 Colonel Fraser appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Major Cameron.
- 1839 Discovery of a conspiracy against the British Government at Nellore by Mr. Stonehouse; Moohariz-ool-dowlah, brother of the Nizam, implicated.
- June 1839 Court convened to investigate the Wahabee conspiracy.
- 1839 Establishment of a medical school at Bolarnu.
- April 1840 Moohariz-ool-dowlah is declared to have been implicated in the Wahabee conspiracy by the Court appointed to investigate the matter.
- Sept. 6, 1843 Chundoo Lall resigns the office of Minister, and is succeeded in the office of Peskar by his nephew Ram Baksh, Suraj-ool-Moolk being appointed Vakeel.
- April 15, 1845 Death of Chundoo Lall.
- Nov. 7, 1846 Suraj-ool-Moolk invested as Minister.
- Feb. 1847 Abolition of *Satte* in the Nizam's Dominions.
- 1848 Restoration of the estates and jaghirs of Sir Salar Jung's family by the Nizam Nazim-ool-Dowlah.
- Mar. 1848 Bankruptcy of the Hyderabad firm of Pestonjee and Meerjee.
- Nov. 1848 Amjad-ool-Moolk appointed Minister.
- 1848 Shums-ool-Oomrah appointed Minister, in succession to Amjad-ool-Moolk.
- May 1848 Shums-ool-Oomrah resigns the office of Minister.
- Sept. 1849 Rajah Ram Bakh appointed Peskar a second time.
- Dec. 31, 1850 The Nizam's debt to the British Government amounts to seventy lakhs of rupees.
- Feb. 4, 1851 Dharoor Fort captured from a body of insurgent Rahilla prisoners by a force of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- April 1851 Nomination of Ganesha Rao as Minister by the Nizam.
- April 18, 1851 Disturbance in the provinces of the Nizam's palaco caused by the expulsion of mutinous soldiery.
- 1851 Lord Dalhousie demands a cession of territory to provide for the payment of the Nizam's debt to the British Government.
- June 29, 1851 Suraj-ool-Moolk re-appointed Minister to the Nizam.
- Jan. 5, 1852 The Nizam delivers up the great diamond in his possession in part-payment of the debt due to the British Government on account of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- Mar. 1852 Suraj-ool-Moolk attacked and wounded by a body of men at Hyderabad.
- Mar. 1853 Colonel Low appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Fraser.
- May 21, 1853 Conclusion of the treaty between the Nizam and the British regarding the assignment of the Berars.
- May 27, 1853 Death of Suraj-ool-Moolk.
- May 30, 1853 Salar Jung invested with the office of Dewan; Rajah Nuvindhar appointed Peskar.
- June 18, 1853 Ratification of the treaty concluded on May 21st.
- Dec. 1853 Mr. Buxby appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Low.
- 1854 Death of Moohariz-ool-dowlah, the Wahabee conspirator, at the Gekcondah Fort.

- May 22, 1854 Marriage of Salar Jung.
- Aug. 1855 Serious disturbances at Hyderabad originated by an Arab named Billaud.
- Sept. 21, 1855 Attack on Brigadier-General Mackenzie at Bolarnu during the *Moharram*.
- Jan. 1856 Issue of Proclamation by the Nizam abolishing slavery in his dominions.
- Nov. 1856 Exhibition of raw products and manufactures at Chaudhar Ghat.
- Dec. 20, 1856 Death of Mr. Buxby, the Resident, at Hyderabad.
- May 16, 1857 Death of the Nizam Nazeer-ool-dowlah.
- June 13, 1857 Inflammatory placards posted on the walls of a mosque at Hyderabad. Apprehension of an Arab Jamsar for sedition at Hyderabad. Seditions gathering at the Merca mosque, Hyderabad, dispersed by the Minister's orders.
- July 17, 1857 Attack on the Residency at Hyderabad by a band of Rohillas and other insurgents. Assembly of the Hyderabad Contingent at Edilad and subsequent despatch to Central India to co-operate against the mutineers.
- 1857 Col. Davidson appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Buxby.
- Feb. 7, 1858 Captain Wyndham's force attacked at Shorapore by a force of rebels, under the Rajah of Shorapore.
- Feb. 12, 1858 Capture of the Rajah of Shorapore at Hydernabad.
- June 1858 Attack and capture of Kopaulroog by a force under Major Hughes.
- Aug. 1858 Execution of Tussulook Hossain, Jemadar of the Shorapore troops, at Shorapore.
- Aug. 1858 Return of the Hyderabad Contingent to Hyderabad after the Central Indian Campaign.
- 1858 Changes introduced in the coinage; omission of the King of Delhi's name from the currency.
- 1858 Moazzafir-ool-dowlah, the Nizam's uncle, initiates a disturbance in the city.
- 1858 Sir Salar Jung is invested with the title of Moaktar-ool-Moolk by the Nizam.
- Nov. 1858 Publication of the Queen's proclamation at Hyderabad.
- Jan. 23, 1859 Execution of Toraloo Khan and another mutineer at Hydernabad.
- Feb. 1859 Attempted assassination of Salar Jung whilst leaving the durbar in company with Colonel Davidson, the Resident.
- Feb. 1859 The Governor-General addresses a letter to the Nizam thanking him for his friendship towards the British Government.
- April 16, 1859 Death of Jahangoor Ali, the would-be assassin of Salar Jung and Colonel Davidson.
- June 6, 1859 Capture of Alla-ool-dern at Mangulgherry.
- Aug. 1859 Festivities at Hyderabad in honour of the marriage of the Nizam's daughter to the grandson of Shums-ool-Oomrah.
- Jan. 1860 Meer Fathul Ali, the Nizam's uncle, creates a serious disturbance in Hyderabad, resulting in great loss of life.
- July 1860 Presentation of gifts to the Nizam by the British Government. The sovereignty of the *Sumeethau* of Shorapore transferred to the Nizam.
- Oct. 1860 Completion of the Moosay channel connecting the Godavary with the Hossein Sanger tank.
- Oct. 1860 Completion of the Hyderabad and Shorapore road.
- Dec. 26, 1860 Conclusion of a supplemental treaty between the Nizam and the British modifying the treaty of 1853.
- May 1861 The Nizam signifies to the Resident his intention of removing Salar Jung from office.
- July 1861 Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Temple visits Hyderabad on a financial mission.
- July 10, 1861 Grant of a *Sannul* by the Nizam empowering the British Resident to exercise jurisdiction over European offenders.

- Oct. 5, 1861 Delivery of the British presents to the Nizam and his officers in full durbar.
- Dec. 7, 1861 Investiture of the Nizam as Knight Commander of the Star of India.
- Mar. 11, 1862 Grant of a Sumud by the British Government assuring the recognition of a legitimate succession to the Nizam in the event of the failure of natural heirs.
- Aug. 1862 Death of Colonel Davidson, the Resident, at Hyderabad.
- Nov. 21, 1862 Accident to Salar Jung at Hyderabad.
- Jan. 1863 Appointment of Mr. Yule as Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Davidson.
- April 22, 1863 Death of Shums-ul-Oomrah I.
- Aug. 1864 Establishment of a Court of Revenue at Hyderabad.
- June 1866 Title of Knight Commander of the Star of India conferred on Salar Jung.
- Dec. 1866 Severe distress experienced in Hyderabad and its vicinity owing to the failure of the crops. An expenditure of Rs. 4,30,289 incurred on relief works.
- Feb. 1867 Resignation of Sir Salar Jung.
- April 1867 Sir Richard Temple succeeds Sir George Yule as Resident at Hyderabad.
- Oct. 1867 Introduction of the Zillahdusi system of administration by Sir Salar Jung.
- Jan. 27, 1868 Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung by an Arab mercenary at Hyderabad.
- Mar. 21, 1868 Execution of the would-be assassin of Sir Salar Jung.
- June 1868 Mr. Saunders, C.B., appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Sir Richard Temple.
- Feb. 26, 1869 Death of Nizam Afzul-ud-Dowlah. Proclamation of Mote Mahboob Ali Khan as his successor.
- Feb. 1869 Sir Salar Jung and Nawab Shums-ul-Oomrah appointed Co-Regents.
- Mar. 1, 1869 Installation of H. H. Mote Mahboob Ali Khan as Nizam.
- Feb. 14, 1870 Sir Salar Jung leaves Hyderabad for the first time on a visit to Bombay and the Berars.
- Jan. 5, 1871 Sir Salar Jung presented with the insignia of the K.G.C.S.I. order.
- Oct. 1871 Scarcity in the districts of Aurangabad, Indur and Nagur-Karool.
- Nov. 12, 1872 Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay on the occasion of his second visit to that city.
- Nov. 26, 1872 Visit of Lord Northbrook to the Ellora caves.
- Sept. 24, 1873 Despatch from the Government of India to the Nizam declining the offer of the latter to deposit with the British Government Rs. 80,00,000 to provide for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- July 17, 1874 Despatch from the Secretary of State for India declining to accept the offer of the Co-Regent to provide a "material guarantee" for the pay of the Contingent or to restore the Berars.
- Aug. 1, 1874 First visit of the Nizam to the British Resident.
- Aug. 21, 1874 Mr. Saunders, the Resident, addresses the Hyderabad nobles at a breakfast given at the Residency.
- Oct. 8, 1874 Opening of the Nizam's State Railway. Festivities at Hyderabad.
- Nov. 2, 1875 Sir Salar Jung and a deputation of Hyderabad nobles arrive in Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales.
- Dec. 1875 Sir Richard Meade appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Saunders.
- Jan. 1876 Sir Salar Jung again visits Calcutta to attend the Chapter of the Star of India, January 1876. The Duke of Sutherland and other members of the Staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visit Hyderabad.

- Jan. 10, 1876 Murder of Mahomed Zuma Khan, Persian tutor to the Nizam, by a Pathan member of the Mohakke sect.
- April 7, 1876 Sir Salar Jung arrives en route for England.
- May. 8, 1876 Sir Salar Jung and suite received at Rome by the Pope.
- 1876 Sir Salar Jung fractures his thighbone by a fall on the stairs of the Grand Hotel at Paris.
- June 1, 1876 Sir Salar Jung lands at Folkestone in England.
- June 30, 1876 Sir Salar Jung presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle.
- July 24, 1876 Sir Salar Jung admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the Oxford University.
- July 25, 1876 Sir Salar Jung presented with the freedom of the City of London at the Guildhall.
- July 26, 1876 Presentation of addresses from the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce to Sir Salar Jung in London.
- Aug. 24, 1876 Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England.
- Aug. 26, 1876 Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Hyderabad from England.
- Oct. 1876 Commencement of the Famine in Hyderabad.
- Oct. 1876 Commencement of the great famine in Southern India.
- Dec. 1876 The Co-Regents submit a new memorial regarding the restoration of the Berars.
- Dec. 1876 His Highness the Nizam leaves Hyderabad for Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage.
- Jan. 11, 1877 Sir Richard Temple visits Hyderabad as Famine Delegate from the Government of India.
- Apr. 5, 1877 Death of Shums-ul-Oomrah II, Amoori-Kabeer and Co-Regent of Hyderabad.
- Aug. 1877 H. E. Lord Lytton visits the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency.
- Sept. 29, 1877 Durbar at Secunderabad for the nomination of the Nawab Shums-ul-Oomrah III, Amoori-Kabeer, formerly known as Vikar-ul-Oomrah, as Co-Regent of the Hyderabad State.
- Nov. 1877 Dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary.
- July 21, 1879 Capture of the rebel Wasundew Bafwant Phadke at Devanagri by Major Daniell and Syed Abdul Hakk.
- Mar. 1880 Subscription list opened in Hyderabad towards the relief of the sufferers by the Irish famine.
- Aug. 17, 1880 Riot at Goolburga between Hindoos and Mahomedans.
- Dec. 30, 1880 Mr. Robert Knight charged at the Bow Street Police Court, London, with libelling the Amoori-Kabeer of Hyderabad in the London Statesman.
- May 1881 Nawab Muskarum-ud-Dowlah starts from Bombay on a tour to Europe.
- June 2, 1881 The Attorney General of England issues a writ directing the stay of all further proceedings in the Statesman libel case.
- Dec. 12, 1881 Death of Shums-ul-Oomrah III, Co-Regent of Hyderabad.
- May 1882 Sir Salar Jung pays a brief visit to Simla to discuss with the Viceroy certain proposed administrative reforms in the Hyderabad State, and also to arrange about H. H. the Nizam's visit to England.
- July 14, 1882 The Nawab Yakar-ud-Oomrah, the Nawab Mir Lalk Ali Khan Bahadoor, and the Nawab Mir Saodat Ali Khan Bahadoor, are presented to Her Majesty the Queen during a visit to England.
- Nov. 1882 Promulgation of a new scheme of reforms embracing a general reorganization of all the departments of the State.
- Jan. 1883 H. H. the Nizam, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung, proceeds on a tour to Aurangabad, Raichore and Goolburga.

- Feb. 5, 1883 Duke John of Mecklenburg Schwerin arrives at Hyderabad on a brief visit.
Sir Stuart Bayley visits Hyderabad to make arrangements for the carrying on of the administration.
- Feb. 8, 1883 Death of Sir Salar Jung.
- Feb. 1883 The *Peishcar*, Rajah Rai Hayan Rajah Narayan Pershad Nirbander Bahadur, and Sir Salar Jung's eldest son, Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadur, created joint administrators of the State, and empowered, in conjunction with a Council of Regency, to carry on the administration.
- Mar. 12, 1883 Meeting at Hyderabad, presided over by Mr. Jones, the Resident, to raise a memorial to Sir Salar Jung.

SUCCESSION OF NIZAMS.

	Date of Accession.	End of Daula.
1. Mir Kamru-d-din Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaph Jah (died in the vicinity of Berhampore) ...	1712	1748
2. Mir Ahmed Khan Nasir Jung (assassinated by the Nawab of Kadapa) ...	1748	1750
3. Hidayat Mohidin Khan Muzaffar Jung (killed while marching from Pondicherry to his capital) ...	Dec. 5th, 1750—Jan. 30th, 1751	
4. Salabat Jung ...	1751	1762
5. Nizam Ali Khan, Asaf Jahi-Sani (died at Hyderabad) ...	1762	1803
6. Sikandar Jah ...	ditto	1803 — 1829
7. Mir Farikhundah Ali Khan Bahadur Nasiru-d-Daula (died at Hyderabad) ...	1829—May, 1857	
8. Afzulu-d-Daula (died at Hyderabad) ...	1857—Feb. 26, 1869	
9. Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jung Nizam-ul-Daula	Nizam-ul-Mulk ascended the Musnud on ...	Feb. 26, 1869 — now reigning

SUCCESSION OF RESIDENTS.

	From	To
Mr. Holland ...	1779	
Mr. Grant ...	1780	— 1784
Mr. R. Johnson ...	Feb. 1784	— 1786
Captain Kennaway (subsequently Sir J. Kennaway)...	1788	— 1793
Major W. Kirkpatrick ...	1793	— 1797
Colonel A. Kirkpatrick ...	1797	— 1805
Mr. H. Russell (acting) ...	Oct. 1805—Dec. 1805	
Captain Sydenham ...	1805	— 1810
Lient. C. Russell (acting) ...	June 1810—March 1811	
Sir Henry Russell ...	1811—Dec. 1820	
Sir Charles Metcalfe ...	Dec. 1820—Aug. 1825	
Mr. Martin ...	Sept. 1825	— 1830
Mr. Ravenshaw (officiating) ...	Aug. 1830	— 1830
Col. Stewart ...	Nov. 1830—Jan. 1838	
Major Cameron (officiating) ...	Jan. 1838—May 1838	
Col. Fraser ...	Sept. 1838—Jan. 1853	
Col. Low ...	Mar. 1853—Sept. 1853	
Mr. G. A. Bushby ...	Dec. 1853—Dec. 1856	
[Mr. Bushby died at the Residency in December 1856.]		
Col. Davidson, C.B. ...	1856—Aug. 1862	
[Col. Davidson died at the Residency on 21st June 1862.]		
Sir Geo. Udny Yule ...	Jan. 1862—April 1867	

					From	To
Sir Richard Temple	...	...	...	...	April 1867—	1869
Mr. C. B. Saunders	...	...	...	...	June 1869—Dec.	1875
Sir Richard Meade	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1875	— 1881
Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley	...	...	...	...	Mar. 1881—April	1882
Mr. W. B. Jones	...	...	...	...	April 1882—April	1883
Mr. J. G. Cordery	...	...	...	...	April 1883	

SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

Raja Ragnath Dass	....	...	...	...	...	1750	—	1752
Saiad Lashkar Khan	...	...	...	...	...	1752	—	1755
Shah Nawaz Khan	...	...	...	...	...	1755	—	1758
Basalat Jung	...	...	...	...	...	1758	—	1760
Rajah Partabwant	...	...	...	...	...	1761	—	1763
Rukun-ul-Daula	...	...	...	...	...	1765	—	1775
Aziz-ul-Umara Arastudjah	...	...	...	...	...			1804
Mir Alam...	...	...	...	...	...	1804	—	1808
Muniru-l-Mulk	...	...	...	...	...	1809	—	1832
Rajah Chandu Lal	...	...	...	...	...	1832	—	1843
Rajah Ram Baksh...	...	...	...	...	...	1843	—	1846
Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk	...	...	...	...	...	1846	—	1848
Anjudu-l-Mulk	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 1848—Dec.		1848
Nawab Shams-ul-Umara	...	...	...	...	...	1848—May		1849
Rajah Run Baksh...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1849—April		1851
Ganesh Rao	...	...	...	...	...	April 1851—June		1851
Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk	...	...	...	...	...	1851—May		1853
His Excellency Nawab Mir Turab Ali Khan Bahadur, Sir Salar Jung, Singhaud-d-Daula, Mukhtaru-l-Mulk, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.	...	...	...	...	...	May 1853—Feb.		1883
Rajah Nurindhar and Meer Liak Ali Khan (Joint Members).								

Shamsul Huda III Co Regent. 1869-1877.
Vikramaditya IV - 1877-1881 (see)

LIST OF BOOKS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES BEARING ON
THE AFFAIRS OF HYDERABAD

Name of Book.	Name of Author.	Year of the Completion of the Book.		Language of the Book.
		A.H.	A.D.	
1	2	3	4	5
Hakikat-i-Hindustan	Lakshmi Narayan Shastri	1139	1722	Persian.
Yad-i-Birang	Mir Gulam Ali Asad Bilgrami	1143	1721	Do.
Mirnat-ul-Sadiq	Mulhammad Shah Asad Yarid	1149	1732	Do.
Tarikh-i-Arjandi	Abul Fatah Zakariya-ud- Mulhammad Asad Asjad Asjad Huseini	1156	1739	Do.
Sayal-Jarab Mohi-ud-Danish		1156	1739	Do.
Tulnat-ul-Shum	Asaf Bidi Khan Afzal	1166	1749	Do.
Mimnat-ul-Ahmad Numa	Abdur Rahim Asad Shah Naraz Khan	1169	1748	Do.
Al-Nasir	Abdul Yaqub	1172	1753	Do.
Akhbari Navadir-i-Ahli Shajar-ud-Din		1172	1753	Do.
Chummatan	Lakshmi Narayan Shastri	1173	1756	Do.
Kanun-i-Asifa	Muzammar	1175	1758	Do.
Tafkirat-i-Khaznat Amirah	Mushtaq Gulam Ali Asad Bilgrami	1176	1759	Do.
Tuzk-i-Gul-i-Rasna	Lakshmi Narayan Shastri	1181	1764	Do.
Tuzk-i-Afif	Tajali Ali	1186	1768	Do.
Mawrid-i-Tarid Khan Vakil	Ustad Khan Vakil	1186	1768	Do.
Tuzak-i-Yala-Jahi	Shah Tajali Ali	1186	1769	Do.
Sarunul-Dakan	Muzammar Khan Aurangzabi	1192	1780	Do.
Tumuk-i-Shizar	Lakshmi Narayan Shastri	1190	1783	Do.
Musar-i-Nizami	Muzammar Gul-i-ud-din Khan	1190	1783	Do.
Mah Numa	Gulam Husain Khan Jindar	1193	1786	Do.
Musar-i-Arif	Lakshmi Narayan Shastri	1193	1786	Do.
Bislati Ganyayir Dar Ahval-i-				
Marabata	Do. do.	1214	1797	Do.
Teh Namaj		1215	1798	Do.
Tuzk-i-Nirum	Abdur Razak	1232	1815	Do.
Khazana-i-Gunah-i-Shihar	Mulhammad Shah Asad Yarid	1244	1817	Do.
Gulzar-i-Arif	Hakim Gulam Husain Khan	1244	1827	Do.
Sair-i-Hind wa Gujast-i-Dakan	Mushtaq Rafiq Khan Bidri	1247	1830	Do.
Khazana-i-Asam Juhl	Mulhammad Fuzaili	1253	1834	Do.
Hamul-i-Baidari	Mushtaq Rafiq Khan Bidri	1263	1846	Urdu.
Kar Nama-i-Haidari	Manjavi Abdur Rahim	1263	1846	Persian.
Antar-i-Vakait-i-Dakan		1264	1847	Do.
Ustadat-i-Tawrikh	Ratan Lal	1266	1849	Urdu.
Futuhat-i-Afdis		1272	1855	Persian.
Vakay-i-Dakan				
	Ratan Lal in the service of Bad-ud-din Khan	1281	1864	Urdu.
	Bahadur Amir Khat	1283	1865	Urdu.
	Mir Abdur Razaq Aurangzabi	1285	1867	Persian.
	Mushtaq Mulhammad Imam Khan Tarin	1285	1868	Do.
	Mushtaq Nasat-ullah Khan	1285	1868	Do.
	Bad-ud-din	1285	1868	Do.
	Bahadur Khan	1285	1868	Urdu Vers.
	Mir Abdur Razaq Fata	1285	1868	Persian.
	Sayyid Daud Shah Naraz Khan	1285	1868	Do.
	Mulhammad Ibrahim Akbari	1285	1868	Do.
	Shah Khan	1285	1868	Do.
	Sun Saif-ud-Din	1285	1868	Do.
	Sun Kuli Khan	1285	1868	Do.
	Mulhammad Ali Khan Asari	1285	1868	Do.
	Bahadur Khan	1285	1868	Do.
	Abdul Latif Khan Shahr	1285	1868	Do.
		1285	1868	Do.
		1285	1868	Do.
	Abdul Kadir Khan Bidri	1285	1868	Urdu.

